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XINHUA COMMENTARY ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW101706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

["Struggle Is To Go On--Comments on Sixth Non-Aligned Summit"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Havana, September 9 (XINHUA correspondent Peng Di)--The sixth non-aligned summit closed here this morning but the life-and-death struggle provoked by the host of the summit meeting, Fidel Castro, has not come to an end.

In his opening speech at the summit, Castro actually threw down the gauntlet to the movement. The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA described the speech as being delivered in a shrill tone. Instead of mentioning the independent and non-bloc character of the movement, he dwelt on the need for close ties with the Soviet Union. Instead of censuring hegemonism, he hurled abuses and investives at those Third World countries which object to the Kremlin's line, and China in particular. He proves by his deeds to be an out-and-out flunkey of the Soviet Hegemony and bloc. History will judge whether his speech represents a disservice or contribution to the non-aligned movement.

Seconding him, Pham Van Dong, premier of the Cuba in the East, now well known for its invasion of Kampuchea and the dumping of its own citizens overseas, had the gall to claim that Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea is well within its legitimate rights and hold others responsible for its export of refugees. These two doughty warriors of the Kremlin practically declared the principle of non-alignment obsolete.

In the first two days of the conference, many representatives took a wait and see attitude and, in their speeches, tried to find common ground and set aside differences for the sake of unity. However, during the conference as Castro became more and more aggressive, the unavoidable struggle over the movement's basic principles broke out in an all-round way.

It first took place in the course of preparing the conference documents. The first draft of the final declaration was tainted with jargons of alignment and praises of the Vietnamese aggressor. When this was rejected, the second draft still retained much of which Cuba tried to smuggle in. Yugoslavia, India, Egypt and many other countries tabled amendments and alternative proposals. It was examined and altered article by article. As a result, most of the Cuban formulations were removed or modified and the inherent principles of the movement are reaffirmed in the declaration.

The struggle over Kampuchea's representation was even more scintillating. It is a struggle for or against aggression and hegemonism, which broke out in Maputo, then in Colombo; but when the venue moved to Havana, it took a violent turn for the worse. When Castro's desperate attempt to get the representative of the Phnom Penh puppets into the conference failed to widespread and firm opposition, he had a motion tabled to leave the seat for Kampuchea vacant. Having found the opposition to the motion was just as vehement, the Cuban foreign minister actually declared that further deliberation was unnecessary and submitted the motion to the summit as representing the consensus of the foreign ministers' meeting. This unheard-of high-handedness led to a written protest signed by well over twenty foreign ministers.

The third manoeuvre was to get this proposal to the presidium of the summit for examination. Later, it was announced as a decision again representing the consensus of the presidium. But when asked by this correspondent, quite a number of the delegates replied, "I have not been invited to comment on it" or "we don't agree." Many of them expressed in unmistakable terms their strong disapproval of the scandalous practices of the host country.

Against the usual practice at international conferences, Cuba made the order of speaker at the meetings an absolute secret. Being kept in the dark as to when they were going to speak, many delegates had to wait from morning to afternoon and to the evening and still did not know when their turn would come. Deeply angered, some simply distributed the texts of their speeches without delivering them. This unusual arrangement made by the host country was far from insignificant. Actual proceedings showed that many of the speeches delivered at the beginning of the meetings were to Cuba's taste, while those made around midnight or even in the early hours in the morning were what Cuba thought to be abominable. There were exceptions, of course. At four o'clock in the morning, Pham Van Dong suddenly mounted the rostrum again and mouthed a torrent of abuses against Malaysia and Singapore and then the chairman declared the session ended, thereby making it impossible for the two insulted countries to answer back.

The Cuban authorities made arrangements for certain delegates whom they favoured to give press conferences. These conferences constituted a second front opened by Cuba outside the summit meetings. The Vietnamese delegate gave three press conferences and at each, he launched bitter attacks on China. Meanwhile, at press conferences given by Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam and others at odds with Cuba, there were pressmen evidently organised by the host country putting hostile questions. However, these well thought out arrangements were counter productive. It is not without reason that Pakistan delegate Shahi in his speech at the summit praised China in very warm terms. Nor is it accidental that the Burmese delegate declared at the summit that Burma has nothing to do with the policy of alignment.

Cuba and Vietnam as agents for Soviet aggression were already notorious in Africa and Asia. Their sabotage within the non-aligned movement on behalf of the Soviet Union was a'so much hated. Although the summit was held under extremely undesirable conditions in Havana, thanks to the efforts of Yugoslavia and many other member states, the principles of non-alignment, non-bloc and independence, were basically preserved and the just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism was reaffirmed. The resolution adopted at the summit frustrated the attempt to seat the puppet Heng Samrin created by Vietnamese aggressors, safeguarding the principle of opposing aggression and interference. The fact that the Soviet agents have torn the mask of non-alignment by themselves could be considered as a spectacular result of the conference. People can see more clearly who are the friends of the movement and who are its enemies. This will greatly further the development of the non-aligned movement, a movement of great vitality.

PRC TO PARTICIPATE IN UN GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW101425 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 10 (AFP)--China will participate today for the first time in United Nations negotiations on disarmament, diplomatic sources here said today. Chinese Deputy UN Representative in Geneva Liang Yu Fang will lead a delegation to the international conference here on outlawing certain conventional weapons, the source said.

China has previously participated in meetings of the UN Disarmament Commission which holds discussions but does not negotiate, but has never before agreed to take its seat on the Disarmament Committee where negotiations are concluded. However, China's entry into the conference has created a new problem, as several countries have already proposed according its delegation vice chairman status at the talks, which will open later today. Therefore, a long procedural debate appears inevitable before the conference can begin to examine the meat of the matter: Possible bans on fragmentation weapons, napalm and other incendiary weapons, mines and traps and certain types of rifle bullets.

RENMIN RIBAO REFUTES SOVIET-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP

HK061027 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Huang Jun [7805 6874]: "The Price of 'Friendship'"]

[Text] The Mongolian Journal PARTY LIFE recently carried a report on the decision made by the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to punish four cadres who "opposed Mongolian-Soviet friendship." According to this decision, one cadre was expelled from the party and three were placed on probation and removed from their posts.

What crimes had these four cadres committed to have roused the politburo to action? The charges against them were quite serious. They were accused of deliberately raising a rumpus and "carrying out hostile political activities with the malicious intention of misleading the public" and "performing calculated deeds which were aimed at opposing the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and were politically in contradiction with our society."

What exactly had they done? Let us read the story from where it began.

According to Mongolian press reports, the story took place in the small hours of 6 March last year. In the empty streets of Ulaanbaatar that early morning, a bus was taking the night-shift workers of a confectionary and pastry factory and a garment company home when it was knocked on the side by a speeding truck which belonged to a certain Soviet organization." The bus caught fire and bits and pieces of glass scattered all over the place. In this accident, a 19-year-old worker called Suo-de-nuo-mu-zha-mu-ci suffered multiple bruises. He completely disregarded his own wounds and safety, however, and rescued nearly 20 people from danger. He died afterward because he was very badly injured and all rescue measures proved ineffective.

The cadres and masses were moved by the deeds of this young worker who sacrificed his own life for the sake of others. The Ulaanbaatar regional Youth League Committee permanently entered his name in the honor roll. The teachers and students of the food catering school held a memorial meeting for their late alumnus and erected a monument for him. Some workers of the confectionery and pastry factory decided to put in extra hours for his share of the work and send the pay packet to his mother. Those who were rescued by him voluntarily raised money to help out his mother, paid her visits and said that they would take good care of her "as her own son" would have done.

While all this was going on, the Mongolian papers ULAANBAATAR INFORMATION and PIONYERIYN UNEN separately printed two feature articles entitled "Giving up One's Life To Rescue Others" and "An Unfinished Portrait." The Ulaanbaatar radio also presented a special program called "Meritorious Deeds". These features deliberately made no mention of names and praised the fine sons and daughters of their nation in general.

A journalist would never have been reproached for making such a good cause known to the readers. In this case, however, it was the reporters and responsible persons of the editorial departments who reported the event and the head of a certain department under the municipal party committee who got the blame and the punishment. It was said that they "deliberately distorted and exaggerated the event" and "tried hard to give the masses a false impression." That department head was accused of "paving the way for the aggravation of the situation" because he suggested that the accident be covered. The editor in chief of the youth journal was censured for "sparing no effort to publicize this mishap throughout the country" because he prominently featured the story on the front page.

People may ask: Why would anyone who reported this incident be accused of "opposing Mongolian-Soviet friendship" and carrying out "hostile political activities" which were "in contradiction with" the Mongolian society? They will never get the answer if they base their observation on this incident alone. If they would take the trouble to read between the lines of a certain official "report of investigation" and decision, they would understand what it is all about. The facts were: First, the incident "involved a truck which belonged to an organization of a fraternal country;" second, the report "used up the space which was specially reserved for reports on the Soviet people's victories and festive occasions." Both of these two issues involved "fraternal friendship." In a country which treasures "fraternal friendship" more than anything else, no other crime can be more heinous than this.

People might as well see how the Soviet Union--the "fraternal country"--defended the "Mongolian-Soviet friendship" in this incident. Among other things, the person who caused the incident was "severely punished" by the "Soviet judicial organ" according to official sources. Obviously, the incident took place in Ulaanbaatar, yet the local judicial organ did not have the power to take any action and had to hand over the case to a Soviet judicial organ. This kind of extraterritoriality once enjoyed by old-line imperialism in their colonies and concessions was the "friendship" offered to them by this "fraternal country."

So, "friendship" with Moscow means that you have no right to interfere if a Soviet knocks down one of your people with his car. Even if your people have organized a heroic rescue operation, you should not report the event or do anything to discredit the "fraternal country," otherwise you oppose "friendship." Is this "friendship" or should we call it "the tyrant's way"?

In fact, Moscow's tyrannical ways go far deeper than this. This incident which took place in Ulaanbaatar was just a drop of water which reflects certain features of a hegemonist.

XINHUA COMMENTARY VIEWS VIETNAMESE-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW310926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Hanoi's 'Forced Reliance' Concept"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese officials recently told U.S. congressmen and newsmen that it was China which made Vietnam go over to the Soviet Union. A New York TIMES dispatch on August 21 quoted Vietnamese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach as telling U.S. newsmen that if China had not cut off its aid to Vietnam, the Hanoi government would not have joined the COMECON, and that Vietnam concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union only after China had concentrated troops in preparation for its invasion of Vietnam. It said that Thach had done his best "to describe the close relationship with the Soviet Union as more a result of necessity imposed by Peking than natural affinity".

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Vietnamese party chief Le Duan had made it clear whether Vietnamese leaders have a "natural affinity" for the Soviet Union when he said at the 22d Congress of the CPSU in 1966: "For Vietnamese communists, they have two fatherlands, one is Vietnam, the other the Soviet Union." Expressing his appreciation for this affinity, Soviet party chief Brezhnev said on the occasion when the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty was ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. that "there exists a profound and powerful root" in Soviet-Vietnamese relations, and that "Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is not based on material considerations". Hoang Tung, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and editor-in-chief of the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, once said that "the Soviet Union has a strong desire to weaken China's influence in this part of the world, which coincides with Vietnamese interest". Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship had become an inseparable part in the political and social life of the two countries.

Obviously, it has long been the Le Duan clique's established policy to put themselves under the wing of Moscow. The two parties have the desire and needs. No pressure is needed to bring them together.

The invention of the concept of "forced reliance" is primarily aimed at hoodwinking those who cherish the illusion that they could soften Hanoi and get some concessions from it by providing it with economic aid. This, they believed, would prevent Hanoi from going over to the Soviet Union completely. Hanoi's concept is designed to cater to such people. Passing themselves off as victims, the Vietnamese rulers tried to make believe that "their country's relations with the Soviet Union would not be so close" if they had been given some benefit instead of "pressure". The Chinese people have learnt the truth about the "forced reliance" concept through lessons paid for with blood. For several decades, the Chinese people provided Vietnam with massive, disinterested assistance at the expense of their own welfare. China never expected anything in return. But Hanoi turned on China viciously.

It is sheer illusion for anyone to believe that Hanoi could be pulled out of Moscow's war chariot and made to lay down their butcher's knives, stop exporting refugees and seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia just by giving it economic aid!

UPCOMING NATO 'OCEAN SAFARI' EXERCISE NOTED

OW051732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, September 5 (XINHUA)--NATO countries will hold military manoeuvres code-named "Ocean Safari" in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea from September 24 to October 5, according to a NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY report.

More than 17,000 men, 70 ships and 200 aircraft from Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Portugal, Britain and the United States will take part in the manoeuvres. The Norwegian defence headquarters announced that the purpose of the manoeuvres is to examine NATO's capacity to provide maritime support to Europe in the event of crisis or war. 27 Norwegian ships, composed of frigates, minelayers and torpedo-boats, are due to participate in the manoeuvres.

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NATO TO CONDUCT 'AUTUMN FORGE-79' EXERCISE

OW311351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, August 30 (XINHUA)--The "Autumn Forge-79" exercises will begin at Wunstorf Air Base, the Federal Republic of Germany, on September 7, announced an information officer of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe.

The "Autumn Forge-79" will include 26 exercises, involving NATO land, sea and air troops and ranging from Norway to the Mediterranean Sea. Among the exercises are included a multi-national field training exercise in the northern region, a NATO air exercise in the central region, and joint land, sea and air exercises in the southern region. The exercises, which have been held since 1975, are annually conducted from early September to mid-November. Their purpose is to upgrade the mutual defence of the NATO nations, improve their operational techniques and work towards uniformity of procedures and logistical support. "Autumn Forge" is the name given to a series of national, multi-national and North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises. NATO's defence scope covers areas ranging from the north Norwegian coast to the eastern Turkish borders.

Commencement of Exercise

OW072130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2122 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpt] Brussels, September 7 (XINHUA)--The Allied Command, Europe, of NATO inaugurated the "Autumn Forge 79" series of military exercises at Wunstorf Air Base this morning, West Germany.

A ceremony featuring the arrival of a 90-man contingent of the United Kingdom Mobile Force-Land and four U.S. A-10 Thunderbolt Aircraft was held. After their arrival, Dr. Joachim Hiehle, state secretary of the Federal Ministry of Defence, and General W. Rogers, Supreme Allied commander of Europe, reviewed a parade of troops from Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Addressing the ceremony, Dr. Hiehle said: "The NATO exercises now commencing are a visible sign of both our common determination to stand up in our defence and our integrated capability of conducting such a defence. They are an expression of political solidarity." Speaking at the ceremony, General Rogers recalled the unabated buildup of Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces over the past 15 years "in the face of Western restraint." "Weakness, unpreparedness, and equivocation are provocation," he said, adding "force equivalence, force readiness and determination are protective."

FANG YI MEETS UN OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

OW090823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier of the State Council Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski, deputy secretary-general for Conference Service of the United Nations, and Mr. James Jonah, U.N. assistant secretary general for personnel.

CARTER CITED ON NEW MOBILE MISSILE SYSTEM

OWO81704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has decided to deploy a new MX mobile system system on race track courses in the western deserts of the United States, announced U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday, according to Washington reports.

Carter said that this is a "new strategic deterrence system", a mobile ICBM system which will greatly reduce vulnerability to attack. He said, "I made this decision to assure our country a secure strategic deterrent now and in the future." Carter continued, "Deploying this system will make it clear to the Soviet Union that they will gain no strategic advantage out of continuing the nuclear arms race." The U.S. President emphasized, "This system will enhance our nation's security, by strengthening our strategic deterrent.... This system is not a bargaining chip." "Unfortunately," Carter went on, "we do not yet live in the kind of world that permits us to devote all our resources to the works of peace.... As long as the threat of war persists, we will do what we must to deter that threat to our nation's security."

The projected cost over the full 10-year period in development, production and deployment will total 33,000 million dollars in the 1980's, Carter noted. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that the first flight test on the MX missile would take place in 1983. The system would be operational three years later and reach full capability in 1989.

President Carter announced his decision to develop the missile last June. After several months' study, he decided to choose the race track system. Under this system, the MX will be based in a sheltered, road-mobile system, the total exclusive area of which will not exceed 25 square miles. The system calls for the construction of 10,000 miles of roads which are to be shaped in an oval pattern as they lead to 40 clusters of five tracks each. Every track will have 23 steel and concrete shelters. The missiles will be switched around as a matter of routine so that the Soviet Union will be unable to know in which of the shelters the missiles are located. Defence secretary Brown said that the Soviet Union would have to destroy 4,600 underground shelters before it could be certain of destroying all 200 MX missiles. "The Soviets will have a very difficult time attacking this system," Brown added.

CARTER CITED ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

OWO80801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Washington, September 7 (XINHUA)--President Carter made a statement on the presence of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba at a White House press conference here this afternoon. The President stated that Secretary Vance spoke for him and for the nation on Wednesday when he said, "We consider the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba to be a very serious matter, and that this status quo is not acceptable."

The president said, "We are confident about our ability to defend our country or any of our friends from external aggression. The issue posed is of a different nature. It involves the stationing of Soviet combat troops here in the Western Hemisphere in a country which acts as a Soviet proxy in military adventures in other areas of the world, like Africa."

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"We do have the right to insist that the Soviet Union respect our interests and our concerns if the Soviet Union expects us to respect their sensibilities and their concerns," he said, adding: "Otherwise, relations between our two countries will inevitably be adversely affected. We are seriously pursuing this issue with the Soviet Union, and we are consulting closely with the Congress."

"This is a sensitive issue that faces our nation. All of us, and our nation as a whole must respond not only with firmness and strength, but also with calm and a sense of proportion," he emphasized. "This is a time for firm diplomacy, not panic and not exaggeration," he stated. As Secretary Vance discusses this issue with Soviet representatives in the coming days, the Congress and the American people can help to ensure a successful outcome of these discussions and negotiations by preserving an atmosphere in which our diplomacy can work, he said.

BRZEZINSKI ON CUBA AS 'DEPENDENT' OF USSR

OW080239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Washington, September 7 (XINHUA)--Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski denounced Cuba as "a dependent client of the Soviet Union" at a meeting with out-of-town editors today. This assistant to the U.S. President for national security said that "the posturing of Cuba as a non-aligned country is fundamentally ridiculous."

"Castro is a puppet of the Soviet Union," he noted. "Throughout the world there isn't one instance in which Castro has deviated from official Soviet policy in any respect whatsoever." "Militarily," he said, "Cuba is entirely dependent on the Soviet Union. Soviet military support for Cuba goes far beyond Cuba's defensive needs, as witnessed by the fact that the large proportion of the military equipment supplied to Cuba is used by Cubans in combat abroad and far from Cuba." "Cuba provides the manpower and, since 1975, it has been converting its armed forces from a primarily defensive role to one capable of offensive operations far from Cuban shores. In keeping with that, Cuba deploys forces--combat troops I mean--and advisors in Africa where it acts as a proxy for Soviet military intervention. It does so in the Horn of Africa, in the Yemen and elsewhere," he continued.

Economically, Brzezinski said, Cuba "is totally dependent on subventions from the Soviet Union. The 3 billion dollar annual Soviet economic aid to Cuba represents one-quarter of Cuba's gross national product. Soviet industrial projects in Cuba account for 30 percent of Cuba's electric power output; ninety-five percent of Cuba's steel production; 100 percent of Cuba's sheet metal output and the bulk of Cuba's sugar harvest mechanization; approximately three-fifths of Cuba's imports come from the Soviet Union; and so does virtually all of Cuba's oil at a 40 percent discount from the average OPEC prices. The Soviet Union purchases 72 percent of all Cuban exports and arranges for East European nations to buy Cuban sugar at prices well above world prices."

"In effect", Brzezinski said, "Cuba is an active surrogate for a foreign policy which is not shaped by itself and is paid for this by economic and military support on a scale that underlines Cuba's status as a dependent client of the Soviet Union."

PRC DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR TALKS WITH USSR

OW110110 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing September 11 KYODO--A Chinese delegation is expected to leave for Moscow Sunday to attend Sino-Soviet normalization talks, Soviet diplomatic sources here said Monday. The sources said the Chinese delegation will probably consist of about 10 persons and will be led by Vice Foreign Minister Wang Aiping.

The first session is likely to be held next Tuesday, the sources said. They said there has been no settlement of a Chinese proposal that the talks be held alternately in Moscow and Beijing, adding that the issue will be one of the agenda to be taken up at the outset of the Moscow meeting.

Another issue expected to come up will be expansion of Sino-Soviet economic and cultural interchange, the sources said. There is a possibility of the two nations reaching agreement on economic and cultural interchange, the sources said, but it would be up to China on regulations governing bilateral relations following the termination of a Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. The Beijing Government announced on April 3 it would not renew the 30-year treaty.

U.S. PAPER VIEWS SOVIET OIL POLICY

OW061844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has forced Eastern European countries into the hotly competitive bidding war for Mideast oil by cutting oil supplies to them, the Detroit NEWS reported.

A signed article published in the American newspaper on August 27 said, "Until recently, CDM, ECON, the six-nation East European trading bloc, relied on the Soviet Union for the bulk of its petroleum imports. "But, now the Soviet Union, citing its own growing needs, says it can no longer fully satisfy the increasing oil thirst of its East European neighbors."

However, the article said, "Some Western observers are skeptical about the Soviet's motives--suggesting the Kremlin has plenty of surplus oil, but is withholding it deliberately in an effort to keep world oil supplies tight."

The shift in Soviet policy has forced some COMECON countries to enter the Mideast oil market, it noted. The article said that the COMECON countries' scramble for Mideast oil "could lead to even higher prices and global shortages later this year."

RADIO BEIJING OUTLINES OBSTACLES TO KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW080222 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

["International Current Events" commentary: "What are the Obstacles to Korean Reunification?"]

[Text] The Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have long waged an unremitting struggle and put forward a series of principles and proposals for achieving the reunification of the fatherland. The positive steps taken by the North since the 1970's have resulted in a dialog between South and North. However, due to the lack of a sincere desire to solve the question of national unity and reunification on the part of the South Korean authorities, who have regarded the dialog between South and North only as a means of extricating themselves from predicaments and of dealing with pressure applied by the people, the dialog was discontinued. In September 1978, President Kim Il-song reiterated his stand of leaving the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the South Korean authorities and political parties. This marks another attempt of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government to open up a new dialog between South and North. Although nearly a year has passed and certain contracts have been made between South and North, there still has been no penetrating progress with regard to the cause of Korean reunification.

What are the actual obstacles to Korean reunification? We can understand this problem through reviewing the course of events over the past year. After President Kim Il-song reiterated his stand on opening the door to a conversation with South Korea and the United States, the South Korean authorities were forced to make some response under pressure arising from situations at home and abroad. As a result, the idea of resuming a dialog between South and North has once again appeared. It was under these circumstances that a joint conference was called on 23 January 1979 by political parties and social organizations in the northern part of Korea to discuss how to speed up the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Meanwhile, a statement was also issued in the name of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Fatherland Reunification. The statement put forward an important four-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

First, the North and South should return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the 4 July joint statement.

Second, an immediate end should be put to calumny and slander against each other.

Third, all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side should be discontinued unconditionally and immediately. The shipment of weapons from outside should be discontinued and all possibilities of military conflict eliminated.

Fourth, we propose the convocation of a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the North and South in early September 1979 in Pyongyang or Seoul. To prepare successfully for the congress, a bilateral or multilateral preliminary meeting of working-level representatives from all political parties and organizations may be held in Pyongyang.

The proposal mentioned above is an important step taken by North Korea to achieve national unification, creating a very favorable condition for promoting contracts between both sides.

Because the South Korean authorities expressed their willingness to respond to the appeal from the North, North Korea once again proposed to call a working-level meeting at an early date and to establish a preparatory committee for national unification to replace the old coordination committee between South and North. As a result, contacts were made on three occasions between the North and South liaison representatives at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Control Commission in Panmunjom from 17 February to 14 March. The course of events that took place during the contracts clearly shows that keeping contacts with the North was only an act taken by the South Korean authorities under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, and that the South Korean authorities lacked any sincerity toward solving the question of Korean reunification. During the meetings of the liaison representatives from both sides, the South Korean representatives created peripheral issues and deliberately proposed to revive the coordination committee between South and North and to hold what they called a (work conference of all representatives) in an attempt to create more obstacles. Meanwhile, the South Korean side continued to misrepresent and slander the North after the three contracts between both sides. The South Korean side even went so far as to refuse to continue the talks with the North.

Furthermore, the South Korean authorities have teamed up with the United States to launch unprecedentedly large-scale military exercises in areas along the military demarcation line or in other parts of South Korea--with the north as the imaginary target of attack--in an attempt to launch military provocations against the North. To create a man-made boundary between South and North, those in power in South Korea have built a high wall along the military demarcation line in a vain attempt to separate South Korea from the fatherland forever.

In view of the South Korean people's aspirations toward fatherland reunification, the South Korean rulers have unceasingly stepped up anticommunist activities by issuing anticommunist instructions to army units, schools, factories and neighborhoods and they have organized anticommunist lectures all over South Korea. Even under these circumstances the North has never abandoned its hope of maintaining contacts with the South. Meanwhile, the North has also proposed holding bilateral talks between the DPRK and the United States and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, so that U.S. troops can be withdrawn from South Korea and so the peaceful reunification of the fatherland can be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. This is the key to solving the Korean issue.

The Korean Peninsula has been divided for nearly a third of this century, causing great misery to the Korean people. U.S. aggression against Korea and the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces constitute the root cause of division in Korea. To achieve Korean reunification, it is first necessary for the United States to completely withdraw its troops and military equipment from South Korea, abandon the scheme of creating two Koreas and the policy of permanent division between South and North, and give a free hand to the Korean people to solve their own question of national unification without any outside interference. U.S. President Carter recently came to South Korea and held talks with Pak Chong-hui. They declared in a joint statement that they refused to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and created peripheral issues by putting forward a proposal to hold what they called a tripartite meeting with the participation of Korea, the United States and those in power in South Korea. This shows that those in power in the United States and South Korea are still foolishly acting against the reunification of Korea.

During the presidential election campaign several years ago, Carter promised to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea. After taking office, Carter declared time and time again that he would gradually withdraw all U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

Instead of withdrawing the troops step by step, the United States has decided not to withdraw them owing to strong opposition from Pak Chong-hui. Carter recently declared that the United States must continue to shoulder its obligations to Pak Chong-hui. The joint statement also revealed that Carter has assured Pak Chong-hui that U.S. forces would remain in South Korea. This shows that Carter has betrayed his own pledge of withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea. This also exposes the true nature of the United States--the protector and supporter of Pak Chong-hui. The proposal to hold a tripartite meeting of Korea, the United States and those in power in South Korea put forward by Carter and Pak Chong-hui aims at creating a new obstacle to Korean reunification.

We all know that the Korean question is two-sided. The first question concerns national unification, a question of the Korean people neither needing nor allowing any outside interference. The second is an international question, that is, the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea has created tension on the Korean Peninsula and maintained a state of division between South and North Korea. This question should be solved by the DPRK and the United States through consultations and negotiations, that is, to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and to convert the armistice agreement into a peace agreement. Since these two questions are different in nature, they should not be mixed up. If the issue is Korean reunification, then there is no need for the United States to participate in the discussion; any U.S. participation in this issue means U.S. interference with the internal affairs of Korea. If the issue is the withdrawal of U.S. troops and turning the armistice agreement into a peace agreement, then the South Korean authorities have no right to participate because South Korea was not an original signatory to the armistice agreement. Therefore, the proposal of the United States and South Korean authorities for holding a tripartite meeting is unrealistic and unreasonable.

The pressing aspiration and urgent demand of the Korean people is to achieve Korean reunification at an early date. Countless facts indicate that no matter under what conditions, the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government have always resolutely held aloft the banner of achieving the fatherland's reunification, adhered to the principles of the 4 July joint statement issued in (1972) by both sides, stood firm on achieving the reunification of the fatherland through dialog and collaboration, and have adopted all possible means of creative favorable conditions for achieving reunification.

Even though a policy of dividing Korea is still being carried out by the South Korean authorities and the United States in an attempt to obstruct the reunification of Korea, the Korean government is still willing to hold talks with the South Korean authorities and the United States to solve the Korean question. A spokesman for the Korean Foreign Ministry pointed out in a statement on 10 July that if the United States and the South Korean authorities really intend to hold negotiations with us, they should give up their wrong stand on dividing our country into two Koreas and take a correct stance in favor of Korean reunification. The Korean Government has again declared that, to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, North Korea is willing to hold an extensive dialog and consultation with the representatives of the South Korean authorities, political parties and public organizations and of overseas Korean organizations abroad. On the question of U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the Korean Government stand on negotiating with the United States continues. If the United States insists, the Korean Government will allow the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between North Korea and the United States as observers. The proposals and stand of the North are replete with positive spirit and initiative. Only time will tell whether the United States and the South Korean authorities are really willing to negotiate with North Korea, whether they really want to safeguard the peace of Korea and achieve Korean reunification, and what moves will be taken by Carter and Pak Chong-hui.

PRC, SRV TO HOLD 12TH TALK SESSION 20 SEPTEMBER

OW110754 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (KYODO)--The 12th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese peace talks will be held at the Foreign Ministry's guest hall in Beijing from 9 a.m. on September 20, a Chinese ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The talks are being resumed after a three-week break since the 11th plenary session held here on August 29.

HU QIAOMU PAYS VISIT TO HOANG VAN HOAN

OW021138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Hu Qiaomu, deputy secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, called on Comrade Hoang Van Hoan this morning. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was delighted to have a cordial conversation with Comrade Hu Qiaomu.

SRV PREPARATIONS FOR OFFENSIVE NOTED

OW081551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities are intensifying preparations for a new offensive on the Kampuchean people and army in the coming dry season, Radio Democratic Kampuchea pointed out today.

The radio said that in August, Vietnam sent two more regiments to Koh Kong Province for mopping-up actions and reconnaissance at the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. One more division has been sent to Skun, Speu and Srey Veal, and one regiment to Dang Koa in Kandal region. Besides, it also dispatched several thousands of secret service men and armed policemen to Battambang, Pursat, Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Kandal and other cities, to crack down and slaughter the Kampucheans and to keep a closer watch and control on the Phnom Penh puppets.

The radio went on to say that Soviet advisers and Vietnamese technicians are now rebuilding the Siem Reap Airport and constructing ammunition depots of various kinds "for Soviet MiG planes to use in the attacks on the Kampuchean guerrillas and people in the coming dry seasons." The radio said in conclusion that the Kampuchean people, guerrillas and revolutionary army are now making preparations against war and intensifying guerrilla warfare to fight against the new military offensive by the Vietnamese aggressors.

SRV USE OF POISONOUS GAS DENOUNCED BY KAMPUCHEA

OW081046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Democratic Kampuchea issued a press communique yesterday, denouncing the Vietnamese aggressors for using poison gas in Kampuchea to slaughter the Kampuchean people, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The communique says, "On July 25, 26, and August 28, 29, Vietnamese aircraft flew over the mountainous area of Phnom Reach Tong, northern Kirirom of Kampaong Speu Province, to spread poison gas, killing three old women and five children, and poisoning a number of people, most of whom were old men, pregnant women and children."

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It says, "This kind of poison gas causes inflammation on the skin and makes people vomit, have a fever and mentally deranged. The patients will die without prompt rescue." It adds that medical workers of Democratic Kampuchea are trying to rescue the victims some of whom are out of danger. "On behalf of all the Kampuchean people who are suffering from the Vietnamese aggressive war," the communique says, "the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of Democratic Kampuchea calls on world public opinion and all mankind to condemn Vietnam and prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from continuing to slaughter the Kampuchean people."

KHIEU SAMPHAN STOPS IN NEW YORK, VISITS PRC ENVOY

OW080730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] New York, September 7 (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the sixth non-aligned summit, made a brief stopover at New York today on his way home. President Khieu Samphan and some of his delegation members were met at the Kennedy Airport by Chen Chu, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, and Hing Un, acting permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the U.N. They arrived in New York by air this afternoon and left in the evening.

MARCOS ADDRESSES ASEAN ECONOMICS MEETING

OW071342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Manila, September 7 (XINHUA)--The presence of Vietnamese forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border has intensified the tension there and may precipitate an escalation of the conflict, said President Ferdinand Marcos in Manila this morning. He made the above remarks when he addressed the eighth meeting of ASEAN economic ministers held here on September 7 and 8.

"We view with grave concern the situation in that part of Indochina--the situation has become more serious, involving countries outside of the region. In particular, the presence of the Vietnamese forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border intensifies the atmosphere of tension and may therefore precipitate an escalation of the conflict. We view with equal concern the continuous influx from Indochina, which has reached crisis proportions, causing severe political, socio-economic and security problems in our respective countries," the president stated. He added that the problems of the ASEAN countries have been further complicated by the recent oil price increases and the rising spectre of protectionism as several developed countries attempt to fight the economic pressures in their own countries. However, President Marcos continued to say, "We in ASEAN have laid strong foundations for meeting these challenges."

After recalling the achievements made by ASEAN in the past years, he stressed that it was necessary for the ASEAN countries to "take even more vigorous steps toward expanding ASEAN economic cooperation", not only in trade and industry but also in other areas such as food and energy. The president also emphasized ASEAN's cooperation with other developing countries. He noted that "economic cooperation among the developing countries undeniably offers ASEAN enormous opportunities to relate itself with the developing countries, and to establish a more productive and meaningful link with them. Therefore, it is useful to consider the selective expansion of such cooperation with other developing countries within the framework of or through the mechanisms of ASEAN."

FORMER UK PRIME MINISTER HEATH VISITS PRC

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW071958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--China sets great store by furthering its relations with West European countries, said Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng at a meeting with former British Prime Minister Mr. Edward Heath here this afternoon. The Chinese premier said: "I hope my forthcoming visit to Western Europe will promote mutual understanding, enhance our friendship and strengthen cooperation." Premier Hua is to visit several West European countries next month.

When Mr. Heath told Premier Hua: "We in Europe are very much encouraged to know that you hope for a strong Europe", Premier Hua said: "Without a strong and united Europe, it would be hard to cope with aggression by Soviet social-imperialism." Premier Hua Guofeng during the conversation with Mr. Heath reaffirmed China's basic stand of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and striving for a peaceful and stable international environment to facilitate China's construction. Their conversation also touched upon domestic developments in China as well as international issues.

British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and Mr. Heath's party attended the meeting. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with Mr. Heath this morning.

Heath's Press Conference

OW081242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (AFP)--China will raise the Vietnamese question during its forthcoming negotiations in Moscow with the Soviet Union, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said here today.

After four hours of talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Mr. Heath told a press conference that Chinese expectations about the results of the Moscow negotiations were not very high. The former prime minister, who is on a private visit, said that China intended to discuss mainly the political and military situation as well as frontier questions.

Asked about China's attitude towards former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr. Heath said: "They feel he may not be firm enough in regard to Vietnam and be tempted to come to some arrangements with the Vietnamese."

Mr. Heath also had a long discussion with the Chinese leaders on Soviet strategy as a whole in Southeast Asia. Concerning the possibility that China might give Vietnam "a second lesson", Mr. Heath said he had urged caution and had obtained an understanding reaction from the Chinese.

Another subject discussed was the European community. On this point, Chairman Hua Guofeng recalled that China wished to establish strong and lasting relations with Europe as well as with the United States. The Chinese leaders confirmed in their talks with Mr. Heath that the Taiwan Government had so far not taken any step to accept Chinese proposals for the establishment of commercial and other links. Mr. Heath is making his fourth private visit to China since 1974 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He leaves Beijing tomorrow for Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, from where he will go to Xizang. Mr. Heath returns to Beijing on September 16 and will meet Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping before leaving China.

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Beijing Dinner

OW081600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath gave a dinner here this evening in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Assistant Foreign Ministers Song Zhiguang and Zhang Carming. British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock attended. Mr. Heath and his party are shortly to leave Beijing for other parts of China. Earlier today, Mr. Heath and other British friends toured the eastern Ching tombs.

DANISH QUEEN, PRINCE TO ARRIVE IN PRC 12 SEPTEMBER

OW061230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of the Kingdom of Denmark will arrive in Beijing on September 12, 1979 to pay an official visit to China.

PLA OFFICIAL ENDS LUXEMBOURG VISIT, LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS

OW101351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Luxembourg, September 10 (XINHUA)--Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wang Shangrong and his wife wound up their four-day visit to the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and left here this morning for the Netherlands.

Among those seeing them off at the airport were Colonel Jean Bets, commander of the Luxembourg Army, and Kang Maozhong, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. During the visit Wang Shangrong called on Emile Krieps, minister of public force, and Mr. Hermenger, state secretary for foreign affairs. They had friendly conversations. Wang Shangrong and his party visited a military training center, a reservoir project and some industrial establishments.

TAN ZHENLIN GREETs BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

OW091331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a delegation of Belgian political personalities led by Kinsbergen Andries, governor of Anvers.

The visiting delegation is made up of members of parliament from both the ruling and opposition parties in Belgium, a trade union leader, university presidents and scholars. During the meeting, Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin described to the guests the situation in China. Belgian Ambassador to China Raoul Dooreman and Mrs. Dooreman were present.

The delegation arrived in China on August 26 on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The Belgian guests arrived in Beijing on September 6 after visiting Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Xian. They were honored at a banquet hosted by Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs the same evening. The delegation will leave here for home shortly.

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TITO RETURNS TO BELGRADE, COMMENTS ON NONALIGNMENT

OW101920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav President J. Tito was warmly applauded and greeted by over 600,000 Belgraders today upon his return from the Havana summit of non-aligned countries. He was met at the airport by high-ranking Yugoslav officials and officers, foreign diplomats accredited here and a honour guard.

In his statement at the airport, President Tito said, "The summit confirmed that non-alignment is a factor in the world independent of any blocs despite attempt to put another light on the concept of non-alignment." "Never have the principles and main orientation of non-alignment been better defended and established since the Belgrade conference," he said. "The summit confirmed again that non-alignment is an irreplaceable prerequisite for the independence and peace of all countries, " and it is also "a genuine motive power for reshaping the political and economic relations in the world." "It emphasized again that non-alignment is directed against colonialism, imperialism, foreign interference, domination and hegemonism in the political and economic fields," he declared.

The grand welcome in Belgrade reflected the high tribute paid by the Yugoslav people to President Tito for his outstanding contribution to the non-aligned movement. Public opinion here unanimously held that President Tito waged an uncompromising struggle at the summit for preserving the fundamental principles and unity of the non-aligned movement. He has established the historic trend of non-alignment as an independent and non-bloc factor.

PRC AMITY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW071950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 7 (XINHUA)--The Chinese friendship delegation led by Wang Ermao, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, ended its visit to Romania yesterday.

Marin Vasile, secretary of the Secretariat of the Romanian Communist Party, received the delegation on September 4, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese comrades. The two sides reviewed the good relations between the two parties and expressed the hope that the relations of cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples will be further developed. Since its arrival here on August 16 the Chinese delegation had held talks with leaders of Romanian party and government departments concerned. They also visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as cultural and tourist establishments in the Brasov County.

XINHUA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW070838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 6 (XINHUA)--The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation led by its director Zeng Tao left here for home this evening after a friendly visit to Romania. The delegation conferred with the leading members of AGERPRES and SCINTZIA and exchanged experience in journalist work. The wish for further promotion of mutual cooperation was expressed by hosts and guests.

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D. Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of its Secretariat received the delegation on September 1. He briefed the Chinese guests on the Romanian people's achievements in the past 35 years since liberation and activities to greet the 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT PETROLEUM CONFERENCE REPORTED

OW100924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 9 (XINHUA)--The intensified trend to redivide the spheres of influence and domination in the world arena is closely related to the energy and oil crisis, said Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening ceremony of the 10th world petroleum conference here this afternoon.

President Ceausescu told the conference, which was attended by some 5,000 delegates from over 70 countries, that control of oil resources and world oil sale were and remain to be an object of contention. He said that the present oil crisis is first of all the result of rapidly increasing consumption. It is also because world petroleum policy lacks clear-cut perspectives in the tapping and reasonable use of oil. It is aggravated by unlimited and abnormal soaring of oil prices.

Huge armouries and military equipment of various countries have caused a rise in oil consumption and aggravated the energy crisis, he continued. A host of difficulties confronting the human race as a result of the economic crisis are the consequences of the unjust relations brought about by imperialist and colonialist rule and policy of exploitation.

President Ceausescu maintained that every effort should be made so that oil would no longer be a source of conflict and dispute among nations and become a matter for effective cooperation among sovereign nations on an equal footing. He expressed the hope that the governments and peoples of various countries will cooperate to settle complicated problems of the day and ensure human progress, civilization, welfare and peace. The main themes to be discussed at the conference include the development of oil science and technology and ensuring exchanges of information and ideas as well as experiences and achievements in research. 154 academic reports will be submitted to the conference by scientists and experts concerned.

BULGARIAN ENVOY TO PRC HOSTS RECEPTION

OW071234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Nayden Belchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, gave a reception here at noon today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution. Among the guests were Yang Ligong, minister of agricultural machinery, and Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present at the reception.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SITUATION IN ERITREA

HK071055 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Article by De Wen [1795 2425]: "The Eritrean Question--Past and Present"]

[Excerpts] Fierce fighting recently broke out again in the Eritrean area between the Ethiopian Government troops and Eritrean guerrillas. According to press reports, Ethiopia's government forces in mid-July launched large-scale offensives against areas controlled by Eritrean guerrillas, namely Nakfa and Karora. This was the biggest battle since clashes erupted between the two sides.

Eritrea is located in Ethiopia's northernmost province which runs entirely along the Red Sea coastline for approximately 1,000 km. Across the Red Sea are Yemen and Saudi Arabia. This location thus enables Eritrea to dominate the sea routes from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. Eritrea's port of Meqewa, the only deep-water harbor along the Red Sea coast, commands a better location than Somali's Berbera port. Consequently, Eritrea has been contested among the powers. During World War II, Eritrea was under British occupation although it was an Italian colony before the war. Like other Italian colonies, Eritrea was contested among the powers in the postwar years. There was unending controversy over Eritrea's status. In 1950, the United Nations approved the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia and permitted it, as a self-governing unit, to have its own constitution, parliament and an independent government. Ethiopia, however, retained control over Eritrea's national defense and foreign affairs. Ethiopia's complete control over Eritrea was achieved by stages and in 1962 Eritrea finally became a province of Ethiopia. Rebellion led by the Eritrean Liberation Front broke out in 1961. In the early 1970's, the Liberation Front was split into three groups, "the People's Liberation Force of the Eritrean Liberation Front," "the Revolutionary Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front" and "the Eritrean People's Liberation Front." These three national liberation movement organizations have their own armed forces and bases, with independence as their common political program.

The Eritrean question is an issue left over from the past. Despite mediation efforts by the Organization of African Unity and other African countries, intensified contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Red Sea region in recent years as well as increasing evidence of Soviet intervention in the area have escalated the armed conflicts between Ethiopian Government troops and Eritrean guerrillas. In the name of "supporting the national liberation movement," the Soviet Union for a long time in the past backed Eritrea's independence movement. Cuba followed suit when it became a Soviet lackey. Both the Soviet Union and Cuba shortly afterward changed their mind, however, and openly supported the Ethiopian Government troops in attacking Eritrea after they had intervened in Zaire and the Horn of Africa. The Soviet about-face on the Eritrean question was not a spur-of-the-moment move. Rather, it was an important move in the Soviet Union's global strategy. To outflank Europe, the Soviet Union has stepped up aggression and expansionist activities in both the Middle East and Africa aimed at plundering strategic materials and seizing strategic bases. It is particularly anxious to link up the Mediterranean and the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean and to control the sea routes. To have access to bases along the Red Sea coast is an important step to achieving its strategic plan. For a long time the Soviet Union has spared no efforts to dominate the Red Sea region. Its expansionist moves have been thwarted, however, in Egypt, Sudan and Somali. To look for new bases on the Red Sea coast, it has changed its stand on the Eritrean question. By reaching its tentacles into Eritrea, the Soviet Union has greatly complicated the Eritrean question. The intervention of the Soviet Union and Cuban mercenaries has revealed that both are the African people's most dangerous foes.

BASIC-LEVEL POLITICAL WORK CADRES STUDY TRUTH CRITERION

OW101430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 September--The party committee of a certain department of the PLA General Logistics Department recently organized a large number of basic-level political work cadres to study the basic principle that practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. This study helped them to correctly understand the current class situation and to free themselves from the mental shackle that "class struggle is forever the key link." It also greatly invigorated their revolutionary spirit to devote themselves to the four modernizations.

The majority of political work cadres from all companies subordinate to the party committee of this department are young comrades who joined the army shortly before or after 1968. They have been educated in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the PLA revolutionary tradition, but they have also been seriously influenced by the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

After criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their political consciousness was enhanced, but they are still quite unclear about the many principles and policies formulated by the party for the new period of socialism. This is why the party committee of this department conducted the study class on the criterion of truth.

While the study class was in session they were also sent to the Liulihe people's commune in Beijing's suburban Fangshan County to conduct investigations and hold discussions with production team cadres and with landlords and rich peasants whose labels had been removed and their children. After study, criticism and social investigation, their vision was broadened and their understanding improved. Originally doubtful of some of the party's policies, they now fully believe in them. Before they were somewhat resentful and sluggish in work, but now they are at ease and work vigorously.

They have all come to understand that the Communist Party does engage in class struggle, but only as a means, and that the end is to liberate the productive forces to serve the four modernizations, now the central task. These political work cadres have returned to their respective companies and are successfully conducting company-level discussions on the criterion of truth and at the same time successfully leading construction work.

RENMIN RIBAO UPHOLDS MAO ZEDONG'S THEORY ON PRACTICE

OW102224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Report on article by Wu Lu, entitled "Uphold Comrade Mao Zedong's Theory of Practice, Deepen the Discussion on the Criterion of Truth," published in RENMIN RIBAO 10 September]

[Text] Beijing, 10 September--The article provides lengthy quotations of Comrade Mao Zedong's discussions on the question of the criterion of truth and then points out that Comrade Mao Zedong's elaborations on this question eloquently indicate that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and that all theories, including Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; and all things of the subjective world, including the line, principles and policies of the party, must be tested through practice. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has been unceasingly replenished, revised and developed through testing by practice. Our party's line, principles and policies have also been gradually perfected through testing by practice. This can be regarded as the fundamental knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. If someone still has doubts about this particular point, he should honestly undertake the enlightening education of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to learn the A-B-C's of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought from the beginning.

This is the most necessary topic to be studied by each and every Communist Party member and cadre. Without dealing with this neglected topic, it will be impossible to catch up with the pace of the new Long March, let alone play a leading role in the new Long March.

The article says: In conducting discussions on the question of the criterion of truth and making up for the neglected discussions, it is necessary to fully understand what Mao Zedong Thought is, how to establish a correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought and how to draw a line of demarcation between genuinely and falsely holding high the banner. Being a product of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of China's revolution, Mao Zedong Thought was tested and developed through practice in the Chinese revolution and in the struggle against idealist and metaphysical ideological lines of all descriptions, which are characterized by separating the subjective from the objective as well as by divorcing knowledge from practice. It can be said that there can be no Mao Zedong Thought without the practice experienced in the Chinese revolution. The salvoes of the October revolution brought the Chinese people Marxism-Leninism, but Marxism-Leninism did not provide the Chinese revolution with a ready-made solution. There exists a question of how to correctly deal with Marxism-Leninism from the beginning of the history of the Chinese revolution. One attitude attached importance to certain passages and words only, ignored reality and practiced book worship by copying word for word indiscriminately. Since launching armed uprisings in urban areas was used to seize political power from the time of the Paris commune to the October revolution, we, too, put the theory of "taking the cities first" [cheng shi zhong xin 1004 1579 0022 1800] into practice. This is not the correct attitude toward Marxism-Leninism.

Wang Ming acted in this way. He called himself, a "hundred percent Bolshevik" and acted as if he knew more about Marxism-Leninism than anybody else. But this was not true. Another attitude can be found in what Comrade Mao Zedong advocated: Proceed from the actual conditions in China, seek truth from facts, integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the reality of the Chinese revolution, establish armed independent regimes of workers and peasants and rural revolutionary bases, surround cities from the countryside and proceed to seize political power throughout the country. Although these propositions cannot be found in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, they are Marxism-Leninism in the true sense. As for holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, did Wang Ming or Comrade Mao Zedong do it? History has long made its judgement clear: It was Comrade Mao Zedong, not Wang Ming, who held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The article points out: Now the same problem has arisen on the question of one's attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought. There are two attitudes: Those who hold the first attitude copy and apply every word Comrade Mao Zedong said, sticking firmly to the "two whatevers;" those who hold the second attitude proceed from reality, seek truth from facts, study new problems and draw new conclusions by applying the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. Who really holds high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought--the people who hold the first attitude or those who hold the second? Obviously it is the latter, not the former. On this question, we must not forget the lessons of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao was most enthusiastic in calling for "holding high." The "gang of four" also strongly advocated "holding high." Should we not make a distinction between us and them?

We should treat Mao Zedong Thought just as Comrade Mao Zedong treated Marxism-Leninism--some Comrades did not feel anything when they heard the axiom that one of the propositions of Marx and Engels was out of date, but they could not accept it when they heard that some propositions of Comrade Mao Zedong should be changed in the light of new conditions. This showed that these comrades still lacked a scientific attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought.

Like Lenin, Comrade Mao Zedong never rigidly adhered to individual conclusions of classical writers, nor did he adamantly adhere to some of his own propositions. Instead, he constantly revised, improved and developed his viewpoints in the practice of struggle. Comrade Mao Zedong used to say that "we must side with the Soviet Union without reservation," but when the situation changed in later years he led us to wage a resolute struggle against the Soviet revisionists. He issued his "20 May" statement in 1970, but in less than 2 years he personally opened the channel for the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. If Comrade Mao Zedong had left us much earlier, does this mean that what he said could not be changed forever? Does this mean that we would not have struggled against the Soviet revisionists and established diplomatic relations with the United States? "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice. Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." This is a well-known saying of Comrade Mao Zedong. The discussion and make-up discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth will lead many more comrades onto the road leading to truth.

The article says: The discussion of the issue of the criterion of truth should be closely integrated with what we actually think and do at present so as to promote the emancipation of minds and the four modernizations. Since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, work in various fields has proceeded rapidly. However, there has been interference from both "left" and right, with the main interference coming from the "left." There is nothing strange about this. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had run wild for 10 years or so and the pernicious influence of their ultraleft line should not be underestimated. As an example, take the saying "grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved." They exaggerated this to the point of absurdity, and some of our comrades have long been accustomed to broadening class struggle. Now that the central authorities have made new conclusions based on the new situation, these comrades have nothing "to grasp" and "to be solved."

What we mean by emancipating minds is to emancipate the minds of these comrades from the shackles of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and from the yoke of book worship in order to enable them keep up with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the new Long March. It is necessary to break through various "forbidden zones," study and solve problems, uphold what has been proven correct by practice and correct what has been proven wrong by practice. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up the work in our own regions, departments and units in past years. We must also check on all disputed cases piled up from past years by using the weapon--practice being the criterion of truth--so as to march forward with light packs. To call for discussion on the criterion of truth is not to call for a movement, much less a movement aiming at someone as a target. We must persist in conducting positive education and uphold the "principle of three nots." We must advocate saying what is on our minds and speak out freely, presenting the facts and reasoning things out through study and discussion and solving problems in a gentle and mild way as well as with ease of mind.

In conclusion, the article says: China is the birthplace of Mao Zedong Thought and the viewpoint that practice comes first should be universally and profoundly understood within the party of China [zhong guo dang 0022 0948 8093] and among the Chinese people. Unfortunately, we still have to make great efforts to conduct make-up discussions. This is something for deep thought!

For the past 10 years or so or for an even longer period, there was a lack of democratic life, a fallacy that "every sentence is truth" as advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and there was the gang's feudal fascist dictatorship within our party. Due to all this many of our comrades have been used to taking [Mao's] quotations or even the will of commanding officers of the so-called "proletarian headquarters" as the criterion of truth. "I make my stand known only in line with the stand declared by the central authorities." Thus, the answer to whether a statement is true or false or to whether to support or oppose a statement was not to be found through practice but from the facial expressions of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who had usurped the leadership of the central authorities. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out: "For a party, a country, or a nation, if everything had to be done according to books and thinking became ossified, progress would become impossible, life would stop and the party and country would perish." Correcting things which have been thrown into disorder, we must conscientiously promote discussion of the issue of the criterion of truth, which is the most fundamental matter in correcting things. Only when we have conducted this make-up discussion well and corrected the ideological line can there be promise for China and for the four modernizations.

REGIONAL OBSERVANCES OF THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S DEATH

SK110634 [Editorial Report--SK] The following is a roundup of items on the third anniversary of Mao Zedong's death from PRC regional radios.

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 8 September states that on the occasion of the third anniversary of Chairman Mao's passing, JILIN RIBAO of 9 September front-pages his talks to music workers on 24 August 1956. On the fourth page of the paper are seven pictures of Chairman Mao. The paper's supplement carries prose and poems in memory of Chairman Mao.

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 8 September states that LIAONING RIBAO of 9 September front-pages Chairman Mao's talk to music workers on 24 August 1956 and carries on its fourth page seven pictures depicting Chairman Mao with other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 8 September reveals that Tianjin RIBAO of 9 September carries on its front page Chairman Mao's talk to music workers on 24 August 1956.

Shijiazhuang Hebei Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 9 September broadcasts excerpts of the above-mentioned talk.

NI ZHIFU SPEAKS AT SKILLS DEMONSTRATION MEETING

OW102133 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] A national skills demonstration and exchange meeting participated in by the machine-building industries of some provinces and municipalities opened in Shanghai this morning. The meeting was sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, the First Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Farm Machinery.

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Attending the meeting were over 1,700 people, including Ni Zhifu, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and chairman of the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions; Peng Chong, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; (Wang Wenta), secretary of the Secretariat of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association; (Tao Weilian), vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; (Lin Yu), vice minister of the Ministry of Farm Machinery; Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; as well as representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and representatives of districts and bureaus in Shanghai.

The meeting was held in order to respond to the call of the second session of the Fifth NPC to implement in a better way the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy; to coordinate with the campaign of the second "quality month" launched in September by the State Economic Commission; to guide staff members and workers in learning new techniques and technologies and to carry out technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way; to raise substantially the technical level of the machine-building industry and to make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Comrade Ni Zhifu was the first speaker. He said emphatically that devotion to the task of realizing the four modernizations was an historical duty of the Chinese working class. The Chinese working class must fulfill this historical mission, bring into play its wisdom and strength and advance firmly toward the predetermined goal. At present the Chinese working class must work with one heart and one mind, heighten its fighting spirit and concentrate on winning the first battle and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

Ni Zhifu said that to realize the four modernizations, although it is necessary to establish a number of new enterprises, it is necessary to rely mainly on the tapping of production potential, technical innovations and technical transformation, so as to make existing enterprises approach or reach the level of modernized enterprises. There must not be any doubt about this objective.

Comrade Ni Zhifu pointed out that to successfully achieve the four modernizations by exploiting the potential of existing enterprises, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to employ technical innovations, offer reasonable suggestions, conduct technical exchanges and technical cooperation of a mass nature and promptly popularize advanced technology and experience. All organizations and departments should coordinate with, support one another and work together. It is necessary to oppose attempts to monopolize technology under the pretext of keeping secrets; to remove barriers among various trades, districts and departments; and to launch technical cooperation within each trade or among various trades.

Comrade Ni Zhifu also pointed out that science and technology had no boundaries. The problem was whether we could emancipate our minds, start working to discover objective laws that have not yet been understood and to raise our science and technology to a new level.

Those who addressed the meeting included Han Zheyi, (Wang Wenta) and (Lin Yu). Before the meeting started, Comrades Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong and other comrades received more than 40 people, including noted national model workers (Zhen Rongjian), (Shu Guangming), (Zhou Ruilu), (Fu Haiquan), (Lu Shenghe), (Ding Futeng), (Zhu Dajian), (Zhu Heng) and (Tang Yanbin), as well as leaders of the delegations from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR CENTRALIZED ELECTRICITY MANAGEMENT

HK071346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "Electric Power Management Must be Centralized"]

[Text] The power industry is one of the most highly automated industries in modern industry. Its production, transmission and consumption are completed within the same interval of time. Electricity cannot be stored, but can be transmitted by high-tension transmission lines to areas hundreds or even thousands of kilometers away. This unique feature of the power industry necessitated the incorporation of a large electricity network among provinces (regions). This is the objective demand in the development of the power industry as well as a common experience shared by all nations of the world.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, this has also been the case with the development of the power industry. In the early part of the liberation, apart from fragmentary small capacity local electricity networks in the northeast and the northern part of Hebei, the electricity networks in various cities were operated independently.

After large- and medium-scale hydraulic and fuel-powered power plants were put into operation and long distance high-voltage transmission lines were built, the scale of electricity networks continued to develop. At present, electricity networks span five large provinces (regions) in Beijing, Tianjin, Tangkou, the northeast and east China. Following the construction and development of large-scale hydraulic and fuel-powered power bases, there will be even more and larger provincial (regional) electricity networks constructed.

The building of large electrified networks based on the demands of economic laws and not on administrative divisions requires a high degree of centralized and integrated management, with unified allocation and control by the state. To succeed in this requires an energetic reform and reorganization of the system. Some people believe that the centralized and integrated management of the electricity networks goes against the existing guidelines on reforming the economic management system. This viewpoint is incorrect.

To make a success of the centralized and integrated management of the electricity networks, everyone from top to bottom must bear in mind the overall situation and always proceed from the interests of the whole. At present, because of the shortage of electricity, the leading members of some localities, based on the requirements of local industrial and agricultural production and the living standards of the people, are hoping to get more electricity. They all wanted to use more, and as a result, the quality of electricity became weaker and weaker. This resulted in damage to electric equipment and the low ring of product quality. Only by strengthening centralized and integrated management, rational control and planned and economic use of electricity can we increase electricity, make improvements in the situation of supply falling short of demand and give better play to the role of available electricity. After Henan and Hebei incorporated their electricity networks, the situation in the supply of electricity improved to some extent.

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In carrying out centralized and integrated management of electricity networks, it is also necessary to help and support the enthusiasm of the localities to produce electricity and develop small power stations in line with their own conditions. To encourage and support the localities to build key power stations and draw electricity from outside the province, attention should be paid to the initiative from both the central and local authorities in the distribution of electric power and to the financial system. The method of allocating a percentage or subsidy should be adopted and rational adjustments made in the economic policy. The localities must also strengthen their leadership over the power industry. They must strengthen political and ideological work, firmly grasp the planned and economic use of electricity, develop the movement to increase production and practice economy, organize labor emulation drives, bring the socialist enthusiasm of the workers into play and develop the power industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

NEW PROGRESS REPORTED IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

OW081022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--A Chinese-made die-forging hydraulic press with a capacity of 30,000 tons has become one of the biggest attractions to foreign visitors in its engineering industry.

The giant 8,000-ton press is capable of hammering one-metre-thick titanium and aluminium into 10-millimetre-thick parts, and is an essential machine for making big aircraft and missile forgings. It is one of more than 200 other machines and devices needed for this operation. Reported to have high working precision, the new forging press marks a new level in China's machine-building industry. Such presses have been made in only a few countries.

The number of engineering products has increased to more than 20,000. China now makes machine tools, heavy machinery, power equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, locomotives, instruments and meters, oil-drilling jigs, mining and metallurgical equipment, and ships. They include 3-million-ton steel mills, 2-million-ton coal-mining shafts, 2.5-million-ton oil refineries, and 300,000-kilowatt power-generating units. About 80 per cent of the machines installed in Chinese factories have been made in this country.

There are more than 400 machine tools plants in China, about 40 of them being big ones. They produce more than 1,000 different kinds of machine tools. A big milling machine for working the rotors of generators of 600,000 kilowatts and above has been turned out. China now makes fifty different kinds of numerically-controlled cutting tools. Among the high precision tools of international standard that are used in the space, military and electronic industries is a grinding machine with a laser measuring device capable of polishing 5-metre lead screws and said to be one of the biggest threading machines in the world. The Chongqing machine tools plant has produced a high precision hobbing machine for making precision worms for astronomical measuring instruments.

About 200 kinds of lathes, precision machine tools and automatic machines are exported to more than 70 countries and regions.

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XINHUA REPORTER ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

OWO61443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Letter from reporter Cheng Min: "To Greatly Develop the Textile Industry, It Is Necessary To Improve Its Technical Logistics Support"]

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 5 September--According to the understanding I acquired during recent visits and interviews, in many places in our country the development of the textile industry is seriously hampered by the weak technical logistic support and the insufficient supply of fittings and replacement parts.

For example, Henan Province, one of China's major textile industry bases, has over 1 million spindles and 32,000 looms. Each year it needs 17,000 kinds of spinning and weaving machine parts totaling 5,000 tons. Of these, only 3,641 kinds totaling 2,300 tons are available in the province, or approximately a little over 20 percent and less than 50 percent, respectively. Some parts available locally are inferior in quality and high in price and some are not quite up to specifications. For instance, the spinning spindles produced in Henan break easily and yet are priced 50 percent higher than those produced in Shanghai. Zhengzhou state No 2 cotton textile mill bought 20,000 of them this year but only 3,000 of them were usable and the rest rejected. The haulage gear on the spinning machine in the past would last for a year and a half. Nowadays it lasts for only about a week and then has to be replaced. To replace a haulage gear, the entire machine has to be idled for about an hour. Often, the replacement gear is not available and the machine remains idle. The mill then must send people to many places to search for the part and sometimes even fly people to Shanghai or Beijing to try to obtain it. If the parts are not available, the mill has to present a drawing or blueprint of the part to a commune or production-run plant and ask them to make it to order. This greatly increases the mill's expenses and, therefore, the production costs and accelerates the machine's deterioration. According to the Zhengzhou Municipal Textile Industry Bureau, in the city's 6 major cotton textile mills, only 70 percent of their spinning and weaving equipment and 50 percent of their printing and dyeing equipment is in good condition.

At the same time, related leading organs' control over plants making textile machine parts is also problematical. These plants have too many "mothers-in-law" assigning them tasks and are virtually "orphans" when they have problems to solve. Over the past years, the state has supplied plants in Henan with less than 50 percent of the rolled steel they actually needed to make parts. Each year they presented a request; each year they had a shortage. Also, there has been an uncertainty about the availability of funds and manpower.

To greatly develop the textile industry, it is necessary to improve the technical logistic support. In areas and provinces where there are clusters of textile mills, there should be stable technical logistic support in the form of textile machine parts supply. Raw and processed materials, a labor force and funds for plants manufacturing such parts should also be adequately provided.

NATIONAL SOLAR ENERGY MEETING HELD IN XIAN

OWO81034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Xian, September 8 (XINHUA)--Use of solar energy in rural areas and cities was discussed at the Second National meeting on the Use of Solar Energy which was held in Xian from August 31 to September 6. Participants recommended the use of solar energy for cooking, water heating and grain drying, along with more use of methane, small-scale hydraulic power, wind energy and ocean energy in villages and remote areas.

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The meeting was presided over by Wu Heng, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, who also delivered a report. More than three hundred people from all parts of China attended.

Since 1975, use of solar energy has developed rapidly in China. Now there are 150 units and 1,000 scientific and technical workers involved in research on it. So far China has 70,000 square metres of solar panels in use. The energy is used for heating water, pre-heating boiler water, maintaining concrete parts, fermenting, heating fishing pools and crop breeding. Initial success have been achieved in most parts of China in experiments using solar energy to dry grain and agricultural by-products. Solar cells have been used more and more in navigation lights and transport signalling.

Specialists and scientists from the U.S.A. and West Germany also gave reports on the use of solar energy in their countries.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON USE OF WILD PLANTS

OW080551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 September--The State Council recently issued a circular calling for efforts to expand the use of wild plants as raw material and to do a good job in reaping this year's "small autumn harvest."

The circular points out: At present the wild plants are growing briskly. Due to further implementation of the party's rural economic policies, the masses of commune members have displayed high enthusiasm in developing sideline production and making use of wild plants so as to increase their income by turning out more sideline products.

To make full use of wild plants and reap a good "small autumn harvest" this year, the circular calls on various localities to carry out the following tasks:

1. We must penetratingly and extensively popularize the significant meaning in utilizing wild plants as raw material and reaping the "small autumn harvest." Our country has a large population but limited arable land. It has a poor foundation to start with. To vigorously gather and make full use of wild plants is an important measure to increase production and practice economy. By making full use of wild plants, we can increase the supply of commodities to the market and expand the source of goods for export. The wild plants can be used for substitute grain and oil-bearing crops, lumber and other important materials.

2. We must foster close coordination among production, procurement and marketing elements. It is essential to promote production and procurement of wild plants. In using wild plants as a raw material, the state's consistent policies are as follows:

- A. The planning and grain, light industrial and other departments at all levels must list in their plans the use of wild plants as raw material for the manufacture of paper, yarn, alcohol, soap, printing ink and paint and for brewing liquor and make unified arrangements for all departments concerned.

B. The enterprises which use starch from wild plants as raw material to make liquor and alcohol should be given permission to pay tax at a reduced rate or not at all for a certain period. Those which have temporarily suffered losses because of their use of wild plants as raw material should be given a fixed amount of money as compensation by the financial departments at the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional level.

C. Industrial and commercial departments must closely coordinate with scientific research units to strengthen research and develop the multipurpose use of wild plants, increase their use, lower production costs, gradually reduce losses and turn losses into profits. Units and individuals scoring great achievements in developing scientific research in the multipurpose use of wild plants should be cited and given awards.

D. Railway, communications and transport departments must closely coordinate with commercial departments in procuring and shipping wild plants as well as products from the "small autumn harvest."

3. We must further implement the party's rural economic policies and do a good job in gathering and procuring products from the "small autumn harvest." This year, we must continue to implement various policies such as "to each according to his work" and the policies on commune members' sideline production, on rural fairs and on the negotiated procurement and sale of products, so as to bring into full play the enthusiasm of the commune members, increase production and improve quality in reaping the "small autumn harvest."

CYL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COMMENDING SHOCK FORCE MEMBERS

OW070144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 September--To inspire and commend shock force members (teams) in the new Long March to make positive contributions in pushing the four modernizations, further mobilize the youth throughout the country to win the first battle for the four modernizations and play a shock force role in the movement to increase production and practice economy, the CYL Central Committee has decided to call a national meeting in Beijing on 19 September to commend the shock force members in the new Long March.

Since the CYL Central Committee decided in March of this year to launch activities of shock force members in the new Long March, the broad masses of CYL members, youth and CYL organizations at all levels throughout the country have responded enthusiastically and large numbers of shock force members and advanced youth collectives in the new Long March have come to the fore.

At present, through selection based on evaluations in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, more than 8,000 shock force members in the new Long March, nearly 1,000 shock force teams and three-good's students, fine CYL cadres and fine Young Pioneer instructors have been selected throughout the country. Most of these selected shock force members (teams) and pacesetters in the new Long March are advanced youths and youth collectives who performed outstandingly in their respective units. At the National Meeting to Commend the Shock Force Members in the new Long March, the CYL Central Committee will confer titles of shock force red banners on 10 units, of pacesetters on 150 shock force members (teams) and give out medallions, citations, banners and prizes. The CYL Central Committee will ask various CYL committees in various localities to pass out 10,000 medallions and citations for shock force members (teams) after the closing of the national commendation meeting.

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NATIONALITIES POLICY LECTURES TO BE BROADCAST

OW081906 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] All listeners: In order to coordinate with various localities to further promote re-education on the policy toward nationalities, to conscientiously implement the party's policy toward nationalities and to strengthen the great unity among people of all nationalities in our successful march toward the four modernizations, this station will broadcast lectures on the policy toward nationalities beginning 10 September.

The lectures will consist of 12 installments and each installment will be broadcast twice. The No 1 program will broadcast the lectures from 1815 to 1830 daily except Saturdays. Each lecture will be rebroadcast on the following day by the No 2 program from 1315 to 1330 except Sundays.

This station's program for minority nationalities will also start broadcasting these lectures on 10 September in five minority nationality languages: Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh and Korean. Please listen carefully to these lectures.

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON NEI MONGGOL FACTIONALISTS

HK101115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 79 p 4 HK

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gu Lei [7357 7191]: "Nei Monggol Seriously Deals With Factionalists"

[Text] Editor's note: Regarding those who followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in committing crimes and errors, the party Central Committee has formulated a number of policies. The general guideline laid down by these policies is to help more people by educating them, narrow the target of attack and save as many of them as possible. As for those who committed mistakes (including serious mistakes), they should be given lenient treatment as long as they have corrected their mistakes. However, for those who committed crimes but refuse to admit their mistakes, resist investigations and try to reverse their cases, we must not become softhearted in dealing with them. We must seriously deal with them just as was done in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Only by so doing can we implement the party's policies in an all-round manner, insure that the exposure-criticism-investigation movement begins and ends well and consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity. [end editor's note]

A number of units in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have seriously dealt, one after another, with those factionalists who followed the "gang of four" in doing a great many evil things and engaged in activities to reverse their cases. Those units have won warm support from the masses.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly in the past year, the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in the Nei Monggol autonomous region has been healthy and effective in general. The individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power have been basically brought to light. At present, final decisions are being made in handling the cases. It is at this time that the tendency to reverse verdicts on cases has appeared. Those who are engaged in various activities to reverse their cases include the so-called "veteran cadres" who have offered their souls for sale and participated in creating a great number of false charges, frameups and wrong decisions; the evil ringleaders of the "rebels"; and the "seeded players" who were engaged in viciously beating, smashing, looting, making arrests and searching people's houses and confiscating property. They include the pick of the bunch who always framed, persecuted and attacked veteran cadres; principal culprits who instigated struggles by coercion or force, created incidents of bloodshed, caused tremendous damage to properties of the state and people and endangered the lives of the people; those who slaughtered or cruelly injured cadres and masses; and those who felt they were good at beating people up. They caused irreparable damage to the party's cause. Their atrocities were monstrous. As many as hundreds of thousands of cadres and masses of both Han and Mongolian nationalities, for example, were involved in the three major frameups they created in Nei Monggol--the "Ulanfu antiparty, traitorous clique," the "Nei Monggol February adverse current" and the "new Nei Monggol People's Revolutionary Party." As many as 10,000 people were persecuted to death. This was an unprecedented, titanic disaster in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. However, some of the people who had committed countless crimes refused to repent their crimes, correct their errors and make a fresh start. They have vigorously participated in various activities to try to reverse their cases and continue to adopt a hostile attitude toward the party and the people.

For example, some so-called "veteran cadres" who had offered their souls for sale served as the brains of the "rebels" during the Cultural Revolution. They played a vile role in disrupting Nei Monggol, in usurping the region's party and administrative powers and in participating in creating frameups, wrong decisions and false charges. At the start of the investigations, they repented slightly, but shortly afterward they changed to defensive tactics by proposing that their cases be handled as "contradictions among the people." If this was refused, they would simply plead ignorance of everything and try as far as possible to present themselves as innocent people.

Some ringleaders who were directly responsible for the three major frameups blatantly pretended to be the victims. They even challenged the comrades who were conducting investigations; saying: "If I am unable to explain the matter clearly, my son will do it. If my son fails to do so, then my grandson will do it. If it is impossible to make the matter clear outside, then I will do it in prison." They behaved so blatantly that they gave the impression that they would vainly try to stage a comeback when the moment was ripe.

Some who had been arrested and placed under investigation bribed the guards so they could correspond with the factionalists at large. These people denied having made a clean breast of their guilt and had plans to escape.

A number of hardcore factionalists who had been retained in their own units were busy contacting people and acting in concert in resisting investigations. They denied knowledge of materials that were awaiting confirmation and refused to produce materials for testifying purposes. They also declined to go to grassroots units to do labor or accept transfers to other units. Instead, they wanted the leadership to explain the purpose for investigating them.

A number of diehard factionalists adamantly denied knowledge of anything, even when material and collateral evidence was produced, and staunchly refused to admit their mistakes. They also refused to sign statements containing official conclusions and even permitted their families to seek redress everywhere.

They entangled the leadership in unfounded and senseless squabbles and fabricated false cases of grievances. They called black white to confuse the public and to interfere with the handling of cases and with those awaiting decisions.

Some people took sick leave to hamper investigations. When they were asked to check related materials, they would pretend they were unable to recall anything because of poor health. Some people who were in good health kept away from office work, yet they were paid for doing nothing at all. Others traveled everywhere to establish contact and to reverse verdicts on their cases, using this delaying tactic to forestall decisions on their cases and to find the right moment for staging a comeback.

Some people anonymously attacked investigations and accused such work of being no different from "political persecution." They also charged the comrades who were conducting investigations with carrying out the line of the "gang of four." They even maliciously slandered the investigations, saying that "we only know someone is taking advantage of such investigations to usurp party and state leadership." They were indeed swollen with arrogance and blatantly demanded to be rehabilitated. An evil ringleader of the "rebels" in Yikezhou League created chaos in the league for 10 years. The workers of government organs were unable to do their work, and peasants were unable to engage in production. This evil ringleader had always persecuted veteran cadres and committed all manner of crimes. While he was under interrogation, he not only refused to admit his errors, but committed physical assault and tried to strangle a guard.

Even more intolerable is the fact that instead of admitting their guilt and showing repentance, a number of clowns who were always engaged in viciously beating, smashing, looting, making arrests and searching people's houses and confiscating their property have frenziedly ranted: "We will know the outcome of the whole affair after 15 years!" They still stubbornly cling to the counterrevolutionary mummies of the "gang of four" and seek to have a trial of strength with the party and the people.

The comrades working for the movement in the office of the Nei Monggol autonomous regional party committee said: Although the number of above-mentioned people is limited, they have extensive contacts inside and outside. With an enormous capacity for maneuver, they have already influenced a considerable number of people who committed all kinds of mistakes and crimes. Refusing to behave themselves, they have interfered with the work of investigation and hampered progress in concluding and handling various cases. The broad masses of cadres and people are displeased. Why do the above-mentioned people frenziedly try to reverse their cases? There are two reasons in general:

One reason is: Some of our comrades miscalculate the reactionary nature and obstinacy of the factionalists who have followed the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in committing all manner of crimes. They regard these factionalists' activities to reverse their cases as ideological relapses. Thus, they have relaxed their vigilance and are unable to launch a timely and resolute counterattack. The other reason is: Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has formulated a series of principles and policies to eliminate chaos and restore order, while upholding practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth. However, it has encountered "leftist" and rightist interference. At the same time, some of the people inside and outside the party are confused. The factionalists think that this is an opportunity to take advantage of, and thus they have launched activities to reverse the cases.

In view of this situation, the leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee have clearly pointed out at the two meetings on the work of investigation that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the factionalists and that we should never feel softhearted in dealing with them. We should never ignore hidden danger. Those who committed crimes--as proved by conclusive evidence--who adopt an arrogant attitude and who participate in various activities to reverse their cases must be dealt with sternly.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the regional CCP committee, various units have separately dealt with a few ringleaders who have always wilfully made trouble and who have vigorously participated in activities to reverse their cases. The Hohhot Railway Bureau has dealt with two such characters. Expelled from the party and removed from public office, one person has been legally arrested and brought to justice. Another person has been expelled from the party, discharged from his administrative duties and sent to a basic-level unit to reform through labor. The bureau's party committee has announced this decision to the broad masses through a telephone conference. At the same time, it has also made public this decision to all those who are still under investigation so that they can debate it. As for those who have committed serious mistakes and yet gone all out to reverse their cases, some of them have been arrested and brought to justice, while others have been placed under detention according to law. Some of them have been expelled from the party while others have been dealt with sternly. This has fostered healthy tendencies and won warm support from the broad masses of cadres and people.

Now the activities launched by the factionalists in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region to reverse their cases are no longer so flagrant. The factionalists have to think twice before they take action again. However, we cannot categorically say that the same situation will not appear again. Particularly when the final organizational measures are taken in dealing with the cases, acute struggles may take place. How do we deal with this issue? Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, has expressed his views on this. He said: Although we have waited for 3 years, they still refuse to admit their guilt. This is really outrageous! The autonomous regional CCP committee completely supports the Hohhot Railway Bureau and other units in adopting stern measures against those who vigorously participate in various activities to reverse their cases. They are right in doing so, and they have done well. Our party has an old tradition. We allow people to commit mistakes and allow them to correct mistakes. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee adopted a series of policies to deal with those who have followed the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in committing all kinds of mistakes and crimes. Its general guideline is to save them. Some of the people do not understand things. They regard the party policy as weak and the party itself as easy to bully. They refuse to admit their guilt and try to reverse their cases. This is absolutely impermissible.

Some people have committed serious mistakes, but they still pretend that they have always been correct. Is there such logic in the world?

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Let us see now. The majority of those who seek to reverse their cases are beneficiaries of the Great Cultural Revolution. Some of them have joined the party, while others have won promotion. In short, they are a group of upstarts. They will never accept their defeat lying down. Therefore, it is not strange that they try to reverse their cases. Here we must point out one thing. If the materials on which we determine our verdict do not conform with actual conditions, a defendant should be allowed to argue his case. We should not call this an act to reverse the case; it is just an act to seek truth from facts. However, the autonomous regional CCP committee has a clear-cut attitude in dealing with this issue of reversing cases. We welcome those who committed crimes but admitted their guilt and are willing to correct their mistakes. We must sternly deal with those who try to act shamelessly and reverse cases despite iron-clad evidence. We will stand very firm on this matter. We will never give in to these evil elements, and we will always be worthy of the trust the party Central Committee and the people in Nei Monggol have placed in us. Only by so doing will it be possible to prevent those who make political earthquakes from hiding and becoming a hidden danger. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to insure that the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation starts well and ends well; to continue consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity; and to push all undertakings in our region rapidly forward.

PLA AIR FORCE COMMANDER DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW080636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 September--Zhang Tingfa, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the air force [and member of the CCPCC Political Bureau], recently emphatically pointed out that in studying and discussing the criterion of truth, air force units should lay stress on two points: one is to consider the future, that is, to focus study and discussion on looking forward; the other is to pay attention to action, or to make study and discussion lead to action for the four modernizations.

The party committee of the air force recently held a study class for political commissars, directors of political departments and chiefs of propaganda departments for sections of the air force above the corps level. During class sessions, the participants studied and discussed the idea that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Comrade Zhang Tingfa delivered a speech at the class in response to questions raised by the participants.

He said: With the elapse of time and the development of the situation, we have seen more and more clearly the great significance of the discussion on the criterion of truth. We have also seen that some comrades are not so conscious of the significance of the discussion. They are hesitant, fearing that the emancipation of the mind may go beyond limits, that they may make mistakes by "starting up the machinery." Therefore, we should actively guide them. To look forward, we should first make our comrades comprehensively understand the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in emancipating the mind or "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward. We should make them understand that this guideline is an organic whole. We have a principle and an objective for the emancipation of the mind. Our principle is to study new circumstances and solve new problems by taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guidance, proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts. Our objective is to unite, look forward and devote ourselves to the four modernizations. Secondly, we should help our comrades to seriously study some basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and to truly understand that practice is primary.

We should help them understand why it is right to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality and why the "two whatever's" are wrong. We should help them distinguish between a genuine and sham "holding high the banner," assume a correct attitude toward the revolutionary leader and his teachings and turn our spontaneous class feeling into a dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist scientific attitude. Thirdly, during the study and discussion we should not quibble endlessly over historical problems and nonessentials. We should pay less attention to past problems and guide our comrades to focus their attention on using the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to analyze new situations, study new circumstances and solve new problems. We should persist in what is right, correct what is wrong, destroy the old and create the new.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa pointed out that the discussion on the criterion of truth is not only designed to solve theoretical questions, but its more important objective is to guide our practice.

He said: We should emphasize action. The objective of studying is application. The discussion on the criterion of truth is designed to guide our thinking and work and to serve the splendid goal of accomplishing the four modernizations. Therefore, the discussion should not end in verbal exchanges of views or in meetings. It should be followed by bold practice and action. We should not merely declare where we stand without taking further action. We should greatly enhance revolutionary vigor and work hard. We should proceed from reality, mobilize the masses and follow the mass line. Therefore, during the study and discussion, we should guide our comrades to face the reality of air force modernization, the reality of the thinking and work of our cadres and fighters and the reality of our experience and lessons, both positive and negative, drawn from the past. We should guide them to take practice as the criterion for testing truth, to ponder and analyze problems, reduce blindness and raise consciousness. We should proceed from reality, not from what books say, study new situations and solve new problems. Only in this way can we discover, invent and create things and make progress when we implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the three meetings of the military commission.

He expressed the hope that the party committees of air force units at all levels would proceed from reality and take this as an important standard for assessing the results of the study.

Comrade Zhang Tingfa appealed to leading cadres of air force units at all levels based on the results of the study and discussion of the criterion of truth by air force units in 1978. He called on them to integrate theory with reality when conducting widespread and deepgoing studies and discussions of the criterion of truth and to conduct a contest based on the following four aspects:

1. Leading cadres should take the lead in participating in the discussion of the criterion of truth, correct their thinking, follow the correct line and be vanguards in implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Before the end of 1979, the No 1 military and political cadres and the directors of political departments of all units above the regimental level should be trained on a rotational basis at study classes and should be able to write down their experiences in the study in connection with practical work. By combining theory with practice, they should be able to solve one or two pressing problems concerning the shift in the emphasis of air force work. They should have firm faith in the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

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2. The cadres and party members, particularly the leading cadres, should greatly enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm and remarkably improve their work style. They should work enthusiastically and seriously, go deep into the realities of life and seek truth from facts. They should not shirk responsibility, wait or do a sloppy job. Nor should they divorce themselves from reality or mechanically copy and convey instructions from higher levels. The leading cadres should persist in going deep into the realities of life, conduct investigations and studies and use the results of these investigations and studies to direct their work. They should know how to focus their attention, persist in and repeat what is correct and make continuous progress.

3. It is necessary to truly bring into play the initiative of the cadres and fighters in gaining professional proficiency and in undertaking the four modernizations. Modernizing the air force is a very complex, arduous task. It will not do to solely rely on the experiences gained over the past several decades. We must mobilize all cadres and fighters to painstakingly study modern military science and technology and become experts in their own professions. Many of our leading cadres have not undergone systematic training and have only scant knowledge about many things. They should be determined to consciously change the situation of "jack of all trades but master of none."

He urged the air force units to display their accomplishments in this year's year-end evaluation and to show improvements and achievements in studying modern warfare, science and technology, foreign armed forces and future air force strategy and tactics.

4. We should dare to create, practice and satisfactorily complete our various annual tasks centered on combat-readiness training ahead of schedule. In the coming winter and spring of 1980, the air force will commend a number of advanced individuals and units in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone Six Company and the First Flight Division. We hope that a large number of shock force members for the new Long March will emerge in various units.

The comrades attending the study class discussed Comrade Zhang Tingfa's speech. They held: In studying and discussing the criterion of truth, close attention should be paid to looking forward and taking action. In this way, the thinking and actions of the broad masses of commanders and fighters will be in conformity with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and their attention will be focused on the four modernizations. Only in this way can the criterion of truth be studied and discussed in a more and more deepgoing and lively way.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON DISCUSSION OF CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW101800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

["Text" of JIEFANGJUN BAO 10 September commentary: "In Conducting Make-Up Discussions, It Is Necessary To Touch On Actual Problems"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 September--Many PLA units have recently conducted a penetrating study of the question of the criterion for truth. Both the scope of attention and the depth of the problems discussed have gone beyond the discussions first started early last year. However, a certain phenomenon also exists: Some units have primarily concentrated on making things clear theoretically and ideologically but have made less of an attempt to solve problems in close connection with actual conditions. Some units that used to suppress discussion of the question of the criterion for truth among the lower levels on the grounds that such discussion was detrimental to the banner are still making no attempt to solve this problem in connection with the actual conditions.

Other units have decided on what should not be discussed in the current discussions. Still other units have regarded discussions of past problems as looking back. Under such circumstances, we cannot even sum up past experiences.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to raise and answer a single question once again: Why should we study the question of the criterion for truth and what is the purpose of discussing it? Meanwhile, it is also necessary for us to fully understand another important point, that is, in conducting make-up discussions on practice as the only criterion for truth, efforts should be made to solve our problems in a down-to-earth way in close connection with actual conditions. In short, in conducting make-up discussions, it is important to touch on the actual problems.

The study and discussion of the criterion for truth aims at solving our ideological problems. In other words, our knowledge can only come from practice, and whether our knowledge is correct or not must once again be subject to testing through practice. We must adhere to knowledge that has proved to be correct and true by practice, we must change, revise and abandon knowledge that has proved to be incorrect and untrue. There can be only this criterion and no others.

Naturally, the practice we are talking about is the social practice by the broad masses of the people and has nothing to do with practice by any individuals. Taking practice as the criterion and proceeding from reality in doing everything represent an ideological line of dialectical materialism that we must uphold in considering a problem, doing our work and handling diverse affairs.

The viewpoint of practice is actually the first fundamental concept of the Marxist theory of knowledge. The main reason for conducting study and discussion on the question of the criterion for truth among the whole army--particularly among the leading organs and leading cadres at various levels--is to deal with the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past 10 years and more. They passed metaphysics off as dialectics and peddled idealism under the flowery words of materialism. Furthermore, they created modern superstition, defied the leader and established all manner of forbidden zones with "every sentence is true and act in accordance with every sentence." They also fully exerted themselves to practice a feudal fascist dictatorship, allowed only those who bowed before them to survive, condemned those to destruction who resisted them and launched a ruthless struggle and dealt merciless blows against those who opposed them. A situation thus appeared which people could only speak the same language and act in the same way; nothing in the past could be touched, everything in the future had to be done in accordance with books; only those things could be spoken which were written in books; and no one was allowed to think of anything that was not written in books. We will encounter many new situations and solve many new problems in building the four modernizations, a task which we have never done before. Should we do a rather poor job because this is not written in books or should we seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in doing everything regardless of whether it is written in books? Obviously, we cannot even take a step forward if we rigidly adhere to what is written in books and speak as well as act in accordance with whatever the leader mentioned in the past. In this case, is there any hope for our party, our country, our army and our nation?

The pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" should not be underestimated. The seriousness of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" can be exposed in a concentrated manner in discussions on the issue of the criterion for truth.

While the majority of issues in contradiction with this discussion have something to do with thinking and understanding, individual issues have nothing to do with them. What is meant by two "whatevers," which is frequently mentioned in the current discussions of the issue of the criterion for truth? Those who persist in two "whatevers" adhere in a different way to what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated, and their survival is based on and conditioned by the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The so-called two "whatevers" means mixing what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated with Mao Zedong Thought while holding aloft the banner; continuing to obstruct people from emancipating their minds by advocating that every sentence is truth, which must be followed accordingly; and regarding those who do not agree with this viewpoint as chopping down the banner. What is actually meant by truly holding aloft and falsely holding aloft the banner? What should be defended and what should not be defended? What is the correct and incorrect way to deal with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? In studying and discussing the issue on the criterion for truth, we have to deal with these questions so as to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and to clarify facts for the public. At the same time, in order to make everybody foster a fundamental concept of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that practice is the sole criterion for truth so that they can emancipate their minds from an ossified or semiossified state, it is necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The situation in the past year or so has indicated that studying and discussing the issue of the criterion for truth is of great significance. Whether the ideological line is correct or not is a matter of great importance that has great bearing on the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the 5th NPC, as well as on the future of our party and country. In this sense, it is a political issue. However, it is not an issue that can be solved simply by making one's political position known. Can problems concerning the ideological line be solved just by saying a few words to express support and approval? of course it is necessary to make one's political position known, but what is important is that in order to solve the actual problems we must first solve the problems concerning the ideological line. If in making our political position known, we do not touch on actual thinking and work and solve problems of our own units and departments, we will be mouthing empty words and will have to conduct make-up discussions in the future.

In conducting make-up discussions we must touch on actual problems, and, ideologically speaking, concentrate on solving the following two problems: making a clean break with those who adhere to the two "whatevers" and correctly deal with Mao Zedong Thought, and eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four". In order to truly promote various facets of our army work--including military training, political work, logistics work, education at institutes and schools, national defense construction, scientific research and military production--it is necessary to have a good grasp of the issue of the criterion for truth. As to what problems should be solved in light of the criterion for truth, we should proceed from the actual conditions in our own units and departments. In a word, practice is the criterion for deciding whether we have conducted a make-up discussion well and whether we have a good grasp of the issue of the criterion for truth. It should not be decided by what we say, but by what problems we have actually solved. Our achievements depend on the number of problems we have solved; and the more problems we solve, the greater the achievements.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING AUTUMN SOWING

HK071014 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, the provincial CCP committee recently issued a circular on summing up experiences in reaping a bumper harvest of early rice and promoting this year's autumn sowing. The circular said: On the basis of having last year's summer harvested crop output top the highest level in history, the province's summer harvested crop output this year increased by over 2 billion jin. The unprecedented, excellent situation is gratifying."

The circular noted: According to statistics, the total output of the province's over 31.75 million mu of wheat reached 8 billion jin, an increase of 2.1 billion jin as compared with last year. The province's rapeseed output reached 4.35 million dan, an increased of 830,000 dan compared with last year. Of the province's 74 counties and municipalities and 25 state-operated farms, 17 counties and municipalities and 10 farms have reaped an average per-mu wheat output of over 300 jin. By the end of August, the province's collectives and individuals sold a total of 1.56 billion jin of grain to the state, thus overfulfilling the original plan by over 600 million jin and becoming self-sufficient in grain. By the end of July, the province purchased over 224 million jin of rapeseed, thus overfulfilling its plan by 28.27 percent. Both the wheat and rape output topped their highest levels in history. The province's summer harvested grain output this year increased by over 2 billion jin. The output of Huaibei's 20 million mu of summer harvested crops this year increased by 1.2 billion jin.

The output of 8.93 million mu of summer harvested crops in Jianghuai's hilly land increased by over 720 million jin. Compared with last year, commodity wheat supplied by the province this year increased by over 590 million jin. Of the more than 590 million jin of commodity wheat, 300 million jin came from Jianghuai's hilly land.

The circular noted: The previous 2 years' wheat production work contained some weak links such as rough farming and the lack of fertilizer. If we can produce more phosphate fertilizer, green manure and farm manure, we can increase output in a big way. Our level of mechanization is still very low and our farmland capital construction is still relatively weak. We must face these existing problems squarely and tangibly solve them.

The circular said: This province plans to have 32 million mu of grain crops during this autumn sowing. It is demanded that the total output of next year's summer harvested crops must reach or surpass 9 billion jin. The province plans to have 5.6 million mu of rape during this autumn sowing. It is demanded that the 5.6 million mu of rape should have a total output of 6 million dan next year. To achieve the goals, the circular called on all areas to do well in the following work:

"1. We must unswervingly implement the party's policies and further mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses. At present, we must further carry out the discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, continue to deeply criticize the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, continue to implement the party Central Committee's two documents concerning agricultural issues, allow the masses to implement any type of production responsibility systems and forbid anyone from arbitrarily interfering in the implementation of production responsibility systems."

"2. We must emancipate our minds and strive to reap high yields."

"3. We must fulfill our plans and do well in planting crops and planting them to the fullest."

"4. We must strive to raise the level of scientific farming and increase output evenly."

"It is demanded that the province's per-mu wheat output next year reach 300 jin." To achieve this goal, we must go in for technical innovation in a big way and further raise the level of scientific farming. In addition to accumulate farm manure in a big way, the state will continue to insure that every mu of wheat in 26 key wheat-producing counties will have 30 jin of nitrogenous fertilizer and 10 jin of phosphate fertilizer. Industrial departments must meet the needs of wheat production and actively produce chemical fertilizer and sulphuric acid to assist prefectures and counties in producing their own phosphate fertilizer. They must also strive to increase the output of mechanized and semimechanized farm tools.

"5. We must strengthen leadership and improve leadership methods and work style." Major attention should be shifted to studying new situations, new contradictions and new problems. We must learn to run affairs in accordance with economic and natural laws. Leading cadres must take the lead in studying scientific knowledge of agriculture and turn themselves as quickly as possible into experts in leading agricultural work. We must give full play to the enthusiasm of agrotechnicians and encourage them to contribute to reaping next year's bumper harvest. All trades and professions must do well in supporting agricultural production and meeting the needs of the peasants' livelihood.

The circular called on all prefectures, municipalities and counties to report their experiences in reaping a bumper harvest of summer harvested crops and their views on this autumn's sowing to the provincial CCP committee before the end of September.

ANHUI PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES TRUTH CRITERION

HK090612 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum in Chuxian Prefecture on continuing to carry out the in depth discussion on the criterion of truth. The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels take the lead in conducting this discussion, correct their ideological line, and unite the cadres and masses to work in concert to promote the four modernizations. The forum lasted from 28 August to 3 September. The participants included propaganda chiefs of all prefectures and municipalities and of a number of institutes of higher education, and responsible persons of the propaganda departments of the No 4 Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, Bengbu and Wuhu railway subbureaus and other units. Gu Zhuoxin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech, and (Hu Kaining), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report. (Yuan Zhen), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, and Zhang Chunhan, first deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, presided at the forum. (Wang Yizhao), secretary of Chuxian Prefectural CCP Committee, and responsible persons of various other units made speeches introducing their experiences in promoting the discussion on the criterion of truth.

The speech of Comrade Gu Zhuoxin was in three parts: 1) on the significance and nature of the discussion on the criterion of truth; 2) on a number of important problems put forward in the discussion; 3) on continuing to emancipate the mind, looking into new situations and solving new problems. Gu Zhuoxin pointed out: "The discussion on the criterion of truth which is currently unfolding is not entirely an argument over academic theory; it is also a major argument over ideological line. Everyone knows that the ideological line is the basis. Without a correct ideological line, it is not possible to implement a correct political and organizational line. This is therefore another major political issue. It profoundly involves the party's political and organizational lines, and involves the question of whether the four modernizations can be smoothly carried out. It is related to the future and destiny of the party and state.

"The reason why the question of the criterion of truth has been raised in a prominent way in China is because there are two different ideological lines in our ideological theory circles and among our leading cadres. One line consists of proceeding from reality in everything, seeking truth from facts, emancipating the mind, getting the brain working, and applying practice as the criterion to test everything. The other consists of proceeding from books in everything, regarding only what is written in books and documents as valid and forbidding the alteration of a single word. This latter line is actually the idealist and metaphysical ideological line of 'act in accordance with every sentence' and 'one sentence carries more weight than 10,000 ordinary sentences' preached by Lin Biao and the gang of four."

Gu Zhuoxin continued: "The ideological line of proceeding from reality in everything, seeking truth from facts and linking theory with reality is the sole correct ideological line for our party. This has been proven by the several decades of revolutionary practice in our country. Comrade Mao Zedong applied precisely this ideological line for many years to unify the party's ideology and guide the Chinese revolution to advance from victory to victory. We are certainly not 'cutting down the banner' by upholding this ideological line today; it is precisely an expression of holding high the banner of Mao Zedong, thought. It is those persons who talk about 'holding high' with their every breath and who actually pursue bookism and modern superstition who are really cutting down the banner."

The participants recalled the progress of the discussion on the criterion of truth in the past 1 year and more. Since the publication in May last year of the GUANGMING RIBAO contributing commentator's article "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth," the province has achieved a certain degree of success in launching the discussion on the criterion of truth. However, the discussion has not developed evenly. "Many muddled ideas still exist among certain units and responsible comrades. Some say that the discussion will adversely affect the leader's prestige. Some say that it will cause confusion which will be impossible to stop. Some feel that the cadres and masses cannot conduct the discussion well because their level of understanding is low. Others say that the discussion is the business of the upper levels and theoreticians. Still others say that they are busy with production and have no time for discussion."

The meeting held: "It is essential to seriously solve these ideological problems, otherwise the discussion on the criterion of truth cannot be launched in a deepgoing way." The meeting demanded that leaders take the lead in study and discussion and correct the ideological line of the leadership groups at all levels. It is necessary to maintain the study style of linking theory with reality in conducting the discussion.

FUJIAN LEADER ON PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK090703 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Text] At the recent provincial forum to exchange experiences in achieving high early rice yields, Secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee Ma Xingyuan noted: To speed up the development of Fujian's agriculture and gradually satisfy the people's demand for agricultural and sidelines products, we must continue to correct our ideological line and uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. We must liberate our thinking from the old concept of agriculture and promote development in keeping with Fujian's features of being 80 percent mountainous, 10 percent water and 10 percent cultivated land.

Comrade Ma Xingyuan noted: In the past 30 years since liberation, Fujian's agriculture has developed. Total grain yield has more than doubled. However, judging by the average grain distribution per person, agricultural development is still very slow.

At present, there are 19.5 million mu of cultivated land in Fujian, with each person having less than 0.8 mu on average. There are also 150 million mu of mountainous areas and 20 million mu of waters. They make up what people have often referred to as the "80 percent mountains, 10 percent water and 10 percent cultivated land."

The third plenary session emphasized: "Emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts and unite together and look ahead." Fujian has little arable land, and we must grasp rice, wheat and sweet potatoes. However, our thinking must not remain locked in old concepts. Whenever we talk about developing agriculture, we mean cultivating rice; and whenever we talk about developing animal husbandry, we mean raising pigs. As a matter of fact, apart from rice and wheat, pigs, fish, melons, fruits and vegetables should all be counted as important grain. There are many mountainous areas in Fujian, and we must therefore make full use of the "80 percent mountains." Apart from vigorously developing lumber forests, we must also vigorously develop teaseed oil, tong trees and fruits. Chestnuts and persimmons are woody grain, and there were plenty of them in the past. However, they were later chopped down.

It is dangerous to destroy the forests to reclaim land. We must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and raise cattle and sheep. We must give people a free hand in developing animal husbandry. The collectives must breed livestock, and individuals must also be allowed to breed them. One cow is equivalent to 3 to 5 pigs. If each of the 4.1 million peasant households raises one cow, that would be equivalent to 10 million pigs. People must be allowed to raise pigs, cattle, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese and rabbits. There is no need to be afraid that when people raise too many livestock, they will turn capitalist. As I see it, this is very unlikely.

In the past, we regarded cattle as a means of production. With the continued development of agriculture, cattle have gradually become a means of livelihood. Before the Cultural Revolution, Changtai County had one cow for each household and one pig for every individual. Yet it did not turn capitalist but became an advanced socialist county. There are also many counties which have conditions similar to Changtai County. In (Qianjin) production team of (Minan) brigade in (Pingjiang) commune on the outskirts of Fuzhou, 7 households have raised 20 cows and 180 sheep. What is bad about this? We must not allow others to unscrupulously stigmatize it as "capitalist." The problem is that we have not emancipated our minds and we are therefore inhibited from fully utilizing Fujian's resources.

Fujian also has 3,300 kilometers of coastline and there is plenty of scope for developing marine production. It is not necessary that land be reclaimed from the sea to cultivate grain. We must sum up the experiences of the advanced places, communes and brigades. In keeping with the spirit of the third plenary session, we must emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts and uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. In this way, we shall be able to promote agriculture.

When production develops, the rural areas will be able to develop the processing industry. This is the way to seek truth from facts and develop the four modernizations. As production develops and as people's living standards improve, socialism is thus developed. We must not be afraid of the commune members becoming rich. Poverty is by no means the aim of socialism!

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JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES AUTUMN SOWING MEETING

OW090114 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a meeting in Nanjing from 25 to 31 August on provincewide autumn sowing and farmland capital construction. Comrade Xu Jiatus and Zhou Ze spoke at the opening and closing of the meeting, respectively. Comrades attending the meeting followed the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, studied and discussed the party Central Committee and the State Council's important directive on rural winter and spring work and summed up and exchanged experience in the production of this year's summer crops, water conservancy work and farmland capital construction by linking it with actual conditions in various places.

The meeting pointed out: The party Central Committee and the State Council's latest important directive on rural work is another very momentous guiding document on overall rural work since the issuance of the central authorities' two documents on agriculture. The meeting called for all production teams, brigades and communes to seriously consider the question of overall agricultural development and rural construction in the coming winter and spring. The meeting pointed out: The overwhelming central task in rural areas throughout the province at present is to spare no efforts to overfulfill the autumn-ripening crop production plan and hit the grain target in the fifth 5-year plan 1 year ahead of schedule. The present situation in production is excellent. After greatly increasing our summer grain output, we also reaped bumper harvests of early rice and corn. The present fine situation in the growth of mid-autumn and late autumn crops shows that we are hopeful of an all-round victory in the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and hogs and success in hitting the grain target in the fifth 5-year plan 1 year ahead of schedule.

The meeting discussed the question of water conservancy and farmland capital construction, stressing that it was necessary to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the national meeting on water conservancy and farmland capital construction held by the State Council last July. To obtain stable and high yields in agriculture, it is necessary to develop the masses' spirit of self-reliance and hard work to further change the conditions for production by making unremitting efforts to dig earthworks.

NANJING PLA LEADERS ATTEND LECTURE ON ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

OW071135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] On the morning of 1 September, 12 leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, including Commander Nie Fengzhi and Political Commissar Du Ping, joined the delegates currently attending a communications work conference of the Nanjing PLA units at a lecture on electronic computers given by Associate Professor (Guo Shadde) of the Nanjing Communications Engineering Institute.

In the classroom the veterans [Nie Fengzhi and Du Ping] with white hair at their temples and bespectacled with their presbyopic glasses, listened attentively to the lecture, took notes and with great interest asked probing questions, sometimes immersed in deep thought, and sometimes showing an understanding smile. This valuable spirit of diligently studying modern science and taking the lead in advancing toward the modernization of national defense deeply touched all the delegates who were also listening to the lecture.

The leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units have always paid rather great attention to science and general education.

An enthusiastic atmosphere for studying modern warfare prevails in the party committee. These battle-tested veterans urgently feel: For decades, we constantly learned warfare through warfare and won one victory after another. Now, as science and technology are constantly developing, so is modern warfare. Our past experience is not enough. To build a modern army and direct a modern war, it is necessary to first of all study and grasp modern scientific knowledge so as to be better able to command a modern army.

They often say: In stressing that leading comrades at various levels take the lead in studying science and culture, our generation of leading comrades must take the lead first. Since last year the leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units have followed a system of devoting two afternoons each week to learning modern military knowledge, thoroughly studying the organization, weapons and equipment, methods of fighting, tactical characteristics, command systems and other conditions of foreign armed forces. The leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units have attended all eight (?special) lectures on modern military technology, including laser, [words indistinct], the new method of numerical integration [tong chou fa 4827 4693 3127], (?satellite command) and automation, sponsored by [words indistinct]. They have also organized special visits to satellite ground (?tracking) stations, electronic computers, [words indistinct] and other new equipment and technology. In combination with the unit's field exercises they have gone to the grassroots units to inspect their work and joined the leading comrades at various levels as well as cadres and fighters in studying the characteristics of modern warfare and exploring ways to accelerate the modernization of the army and be well prepared against wars of aggression.

At the end of August the Nanjing PLA units convened the communications work conference during which it was planned that three and one half days would be devoted to lectures on modern communications technology, including electronic computers, satellite communications and [words indistinct]. When Political Commissar Du Ping examined the conference's agenda, he affirmed and approved this arrangement, and he took the initiative to attend the lectures (?himself). On 0700 on 1 September the leading comrades (?in Nanjing) arrived in the classroom for the lecture. Through the lecture, they gained a deeper understanding of the theory, structure and uses of computers. On the morning of 3 September Commander Nie Fengzhi, Political Commissar Du Ping and other leading comrades again listened to a lecture on [words indistinct] by (Xie Youxin), a teacher of the Communications Engineering Institute. Following the lecture, the leading comrades observed a (?laser telephone). Commander Nie Fengzhi and the other leading comrades commented on the tactical and technical functions of the telephone and tested it.

The fact that the leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units are taking the lead in learning modern communications technology has greatly encouraged the delegates attending the conference. Many comrades have said with emotion: Despite their heavy work load and their age, our leaders can still find time to study. We, leading comrades in communications work, should all the more make up our mind to study hard and work for the modernization of our army's communications.

SHANDONG HOLDS 'EMERGENCY' CONFERENCE TO COMBAT DROUGHT

SK021226 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpt] The Shandong provincial party and revolutionary committees held an emergency telephone conference on the evening of 31 August, calling on the people throughout the province to enter into strenuous action to vigorously combat drought, to resolutely reap a bumper autumn grain harvest and to insure that wheat has been sown in a timely manner.

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Comrade Zhao Lin, secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Qin Hezhen, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a speech. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes, of various provincial departments, of the Jinan PLA units and of the provincial military district. At the conference, responsible comrades of the Linyi prefectural and Yanggu County party committees reported their experiences in how to mobilize the masses to wage a people's war to combat drought and to protect autumn crops.

The conference pointed out: At present, the situation in the rural areas of our province is very good. Through implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, leaders at all levels have shifted the emphasis of their work to the socialist modernization and concentrated their efforts on grasping economic work. The implementation of the two important documents of the party Central Committee on agricultural questions and of various economic politics has effectively brought the enthusiasm of the broad masses into play and brought about an all-round development in agricultural production.

An unprecedented, bumper summer grain harvest has been reaped this year, surpassing last year by 2.9 billion jin. To do a good job in autumn on the basis of the achievements scored this summer, all localities are now attending to carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy. Judging from the current situation, autumn crops are growing very well and a bumper harvest is thus expected throughout the province.

At present, a widespread serious drought constitutes the major problem in agricultural production in our province. During the monsoon period this year, most places of our province had relatively scanty rainfall as compared to previous years. In July the average rainfall for the whole province was 180 millimeters, 12 percent less than that of the corresponding period of previous years. In August the situation was even worse. The whole province had only 71 millimeters of rainfall which was 56 percent less than the same period of previous years. Most of the rains in our province were limited to occasional drizzles and were distributed unevenly.

It is very exceptional to have such scanty rainfall during the monsoon period in our province. By now, the drought-stricken area has reached an area of 48 million mu, among which 24 million mu have been seriously afflicted. In serious drought-stricken areas the moisture content of soil has fallen below 10 percent, the lowest being 5 percent. The normal growth of crops has thus been hampered.

According to weather forecasts, there will be still little rainfall in September and October. This must be understood by leading comrades of party and government organs at all levels. It is necessary to do away with the ideology of waiting for rains, overcome the tendency to relax and become conceited, and to go into emergency action to stir up an upsurge among the masses to combat drought, protect autumn crops and insure that wheat has been sown in a timely manner.

PENG CHONG WATCHES MODERN DRAMA 'FRIENDS'

OW100500 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, Comrade Peng Chong watched the eight-act modern drama "Friends" performed by the Qianxian Modern Drama Troupe at the Changjiang theater in Shanghai on the evening of 9 September.

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He told the playwright, director and performers of the drama: It was not easy to write this drama according to historical facts. Some of the characters portrayed are still alive. Comments may be solicited from them and worker comrades on the drama. There are many comrades who are engaged in modern drama in Shanghai. I hope that comrades of this troupe will maintain close contact with them.

Following the performance, Comrade Peng Chong mounted the stage and congratulated the actors and actresses on their successful performance.

SHANGHAI GARRISON LEADER SPEAKS ON 'MISSED LESSONS'

OW070111 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, Comrade Li Baoqi, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District, pointed out at the inauguration ceremony of a garrison district-sponsored reading class for cadres at and above the regimental level that the stress of making up missed lessons on the discussion of the criterion of truth must be laid on leading cadres. He said: Leading cadres at all levels must earnestly correct their ideology and line, lead the armed forces to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and resolutely implement the political line and various policies set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Li Baoqi said: All cadres and fighters must make up missed lessons on the discussion of the criterion of truth, but the stress must be put on cadres at and above the regimental level. Leading cadres at all levels must become leaders in implementing the party's political line, and not stumbling blocks obstructing the implementation of the party's political line. He urged all leading cadres to regard correcting their ideology and line as an important indication of strengthening their party spirit.

TWO CRIMINAL CASES CRACKED IN SHANGHAI

OW100450 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a WEN HUI BAO report, (Wang Li), a criminal who stole 80,000 yuan in cash, and (Liu Yuanhua), a criminal who stole firearms and a number of secret documents, were arrested in Shanghai after they sneaked into the municipality.

Personnel who have done a good job in cracking the criminal cases will be commended and awarded.

Criminal (Wang Li) took advantage of his position as a (?cashier) at a bank branch in a Beijing district to steal 80,000 yuan in cash on 31 August. He then absconded with the funds and (?a famous watch). Criminal (Liu Yuanhua) was originally an acting office clerk of a certain unit under the Chengdu PLA units. He stole firearms, ammunition and 23 secret documents on 25 August and then absconded with them.

After receiving an investigation notice on the two cases, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau immediately made investigation arrangements. Public security cadres and police as well as army-civilian defense fighters throughout the municipality were mobilized for this purpose. (Chen Chengfeng), manager of the (Dongbu) hotel, after learning of the special features of the criminals, immediately organized (Qin Wiaoyi) and other public security personnel to check suspicious hotel guests.

About 1800 on 3 September, criminal (Liu Yuanhua) was discovered staying at the hotel. Personnel of the Wusong Public Security Subbureau immediately rushed to the (Dongbu) hotel to arrest him. All the stolen goods were seized.

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Criminal (Wang Li) and his girl friend arrived in Shanghai on 4 September. Shortly afterward, he was arrested by brave and resourceful army-civilian defense fighters (Zhang Zhihe) and (Wu Xiaoming) as well as people's police of the Beizhan police station.

The cracking of the two major criminal cases in a short period of time is a victory won by public security cadres and police who rely on the masses for their work.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW091620 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Zhejiang's industrial output in the period from January to July was 14.2 percent more than the same period last year and exceeded the average national growth rate. More progress was made in August, especially in the light and textile industries. In view of this gratifying situation, a GONGREN RIBAO reporter asked Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, to talk about his experience in effectively implementing the 8-character principle for readjusting the national economy and boosting industrial production in the province.

After reviewing Zhejiang's industrial production situation for this year, Comrade Tie Ying stressed: To implement the 8-character principle, it is necessary to allow for the special characteristics of the province in the course of readjustment. He said: Zhejiang has at least three salient characteristics:

1. The agricultural foundation is good, the per-mu grain output is high and the potential for diversified economy is great, thus enabling the province to provide industry with large quantities of raw materials.
2. Zhejiang's light, textile and handicraft industries all have a good foundation, especially the silk and brocade industries, which occupy an important place in the country, and the handicraft industry, which has a number of traditional famous-brand products.
3. Having a small area and a big population, Zhejiang has an ample labor force. To successfully readjust the economy of our province, we must take these characteristics into consideration.

Speaking on how to begin readjusting industries, Comrade Tie Ying, based on Zhejiang's experience, firmly stated: We must base ourselves on existing industries and succeed in tapping potential, technical innovation and reform. It is also necessary to develop a number of industries small in scale yet specializing in specific products in the light of local conditions. Take Zhejiang Province for instance. Since our economic base is not very strong and we have a large number of able-bodied workers to place, we must develop a number of small and specialized enterprises to suit the local specific conditions while bringing into full play the role of the province's existing 21,000-odd enterprises. After making a concrete analysis of the current situation of existing enterprises, Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: Due to the shortage in the supply of power, fuel and raw and processed materials, as well as for other reasons, the capacity of many enterprises has not been fully developed. Production of some enterprises can be greatly increased by technical reform or by organizing them according to the principle of specialization and coordination.

Comrade Tie Ying also pointed out: People should not belittle small plants and old equipment. He said: Small plants can play a big role, and old equipment can produce quality products. Generally speaking, we have a greater number of small plants in Zhejiang. Two-thirds of our chemical fertilizers are produced by small chemical fertilizer plants. A similar situation exists with cement production. He said: With small plants it is easier to obtain locally available raw materials and to locally market the products they produce. Therefore, they are easier to set up and manage. Of course, by small plants, we don't mean small and all-inclusive ones but, like those in Japan, small and specific ones.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS HENAN COMMERCE CONFERENCE

HK090721 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial commerce work conference in Zhengzhou from 25 August to 7 September. The meeting corrected the ideological line and formulated measures for improving commerce work and livening up the market economy. Comrades Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie and Wang Shucheng, principal responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the reports given at the conference and delivered instructions. Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided and spoke.

The conference held: "Commerce work in our province has achieved a certain degree of success since the third plenary session. However, in certain aspects it still fails to conform to the developing situation. The most fundamental reason for this is that the discussion on the criterion of truth has not been carried out thoroughly enough."

The conference pointed out: A major responsibility of the commerce departments during the first campaign of the four modernizations is to do well in making arrangements for supplying the markets and further improving commodity circulation. They should also liven up the market economy by the channels of circulation clear [shutong liutong qudao] and striving to improve the quality of service.

HENAN'S DUAN JUNYI INVESTIGATES HANDLING OF LETTERS

HK060909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Report: "Duan Junyi, First Secretary of Henan Provincial CCP Committee Personally Inspects the Handling of Letters From Local People"]

[Text] Recently, Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, personally checked on the handling of 47 letters referred to him from last October to this April. Of these letters, 15 were referred to him by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the departments concerned of the party Central Committee. While the department of the provincial party committee handling the letters and visits from the people undertook to investigate and handle incoming letters, Comrade Duan Junyi personally listened to reports on the handling of 24 letters by seven units directly under the province. He also sent people to Kaifeng, Nanyang and Xuchang to verify reports on the handling of some letters. An investigation showed that of the 47 letters, received, 39 reflected legitimate complaints. While 43 letters had been satisfactorily handled, four remained under investigation. The former were generally acted upon according to the suggestions of their writers whose signatures appeared on the letters. Where a small number of comrades were not fully satisfied, further action was taken to insure a settlement to their complete satisfaction.

These 47 letters chiefly dealt with the following issues:

1. Seven letters put forward criticisms and suggestions concerning the provincial party committee and a small number of its leading comrades. These letters were passed on to various secretaries of the provincial party committee or the secretaries concerned. Certain important matters were discussed at meetings in order to improve work.
2. Thirteen letters complained about leading groups and revealed negligence in exposing, criticizing and investigating cases. Based on the actual conditions, which were ascertained by persons sent by the party committee at a higher level, a shift of emphasis in an organization's work was generally combined with an effort to reorganize the leading

group and solve the relevant problem of negligence. For example, certain comrades of the Investigation Office of the Luoyang prefectural party committee complained about former secretary of the prefectural party committee Comrade Zhang Xueqing's failure to expose, criticize and investigate a certain case. The provincial party committee sent people to ascertain the actual situation. It criticized Comrade Zhang Xueqing's mistake, gave him help and transferred him to another job.

3. Fifteen letters called for action concerning frame-ups and wrong or false accusations and negligence in reinvestigation. The department concerned was generally ordered to make investigations and studies. If what was reported was found true, a quick solution was sought. For instance, last October three persons in Zhengzhou Municipality, including Zhang Xueli, wrote to Comrade Duan Junyi saying that they were branded as "counterrevolutionaries" because they wrote poems during the Qingming festival in 1976 in memory of Premier Zhou. The provincial party committee ordered the Zhengzhou municipal party committee to investigate the matter. When the report was found to be true, a general rehabilitation meeting was immediately held.

4. Four letters accused cadres of defying the law and discipline and shielding bad elements. Following an investigation, two cases were found to be true and were handled accordingly. Two additional cases were still being investigated. For instance, a letter by Huang Jigeng of the Railway Bureau of Xinxiang District said that members of his family were beaten and seriously injured by Ke Yingliang, an organizational worker of the railway bureau. His son died as a result. His daughter went to the provincial reception office many times demanding punishment for the culprit. Because the problem was not solved she committed suicide in front of the provincial party committee's office in November 1975. This complicated case was not solved for a long time since several leading cadres were involved. Recently, the leading comrade in charge of political and legal affairs of the provincial party committee personally looked into the case and after an investigation by the procuratorate and the court of Xinxiang District, three culprits were punished according to law.

5. Three letters reflected problems in industrial and agricultural production. For instance, a letter relayed by Comrade Li Xianmian reported reduced production in cotton and silkworm breeding and a letter relayed by Comrade Gu Mu reported sabotage involving the resources of the Wenyu gold mine. The provincial party committee ordered the department concerned to make an investigation and study. Later, proper measures were formulated.

6. Five letters requested reassignment or employment. After the departments concerned checked the cases and found the demands reasonable, proper solutions were found where conditions permitted.

A review shows that most of the incoming letters are relatively down-to-earth. Most of the departments and units have also adopted a stern and serious attitude toward the handling of these letters. But individual units have paid inadequate attention to handling letters from the masses and made a practice of letting cases slide. Some just passed on letters from level to level without making investigations or taking any action so that problems were not solved expeditiously. Others had not paid adequate attention to opinions from all quarters or failed to see the writers themselves so that problems were not solved to their complete satisfaction. The problems discovered as a result of this review have been solved in an expeditious manner. This has helped to improve and stimulate work related to letters and visits from the people.

HENAN RIBAO ON CRITERION OF TRUTH DISCUSSION

HK020555 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts from HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "The Leadership Must Take the Lead in Making Up for the Missed Lesson"--date not given]

[Text] The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth has now been going on for over a year. Why are we only now putting forward the question of having the leadership take the lead in making up for the missed lesson? This is because this question is extremely important, and unless it is resolved and unless the ideological line is corrected, it will be impossible to correctly appreciate the spirit of the third plenary session and people will be unable to distinguish between right and wrong, black and white, and truth and fallacy. Apart from being unable to distinguish between these things, they may even reverse them.

Although some organs and units and many cadres and masses have discussed this in the past year, the discussion has not been conducted in a sufficiently extensive and deep-going way in the province as a whole. Even today some people adopt a suspicious attitude towards the spirit of the third plenary session. They do not speak out against the strategic shift in the work focus, but they continually waver and are unable to accomplish the shift in their thinking and actions. They fail to take positive and decisive measures. What is this? Basically speaking, it is a problem of ideological line. This means that it is necessary to make up for missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth.

The discussion on the criterion of truth is yet another great movement in the history of the party to emancipate minds. Our leading organs and cadres at all levels shoulder the important political task of leading the people of the province to accomplish the four modernizations. Beyond question, they must take the lead in participating in this discussion and in correcting their ideological line.

For the leadership to take the lead in making up for missed lessons means that the leading organs and cadres of the province, prefectures and municipalities must make up those lessons first. Should basic level cadres take the lead in leading the masses to conduct the discussion on the criterion of truth? Yes, they must launch the discussion and they must also emancipate their minds. Take a production team as an example: Unless this is done people will say that removing labels from landlords and rich peasants means "doing away with class struggle," that distribution according to work means "expanding bourgeois rights," that promoting diversification means "negating taking grain as the key link," and that making a success of promoting domestic sideline production is "a capitalist trend." How then can the masses' activism be mobilized to promote agricultural production? Only by resolutely and boldly destroying the modern superstition created by Lin Biao and the gang of four, relying on Marxism-Leninism, facing reality, and solving various problems in a truth-seeking way can we achieve the great development of the national economy and insure that the state, the collective and the masses become rich and enjoy a good life.

In launching an in-depth discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to persistently follow the principle of linking theory with reality. The ideological line is the foundation which determines the political and organizational lines, and it is also the guarantee for implementing these lines. We can categorically state that so long as we get the ideological line right, we will certainly be able to implement the political and organizational lines of the third plenary session still better, unite the people of the entire province to work in concert to promote the four modernizations and advance in great strides along the new Long March.

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK100624 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a plenary session on 8 and 9 September at which it decided to convene the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress in Zhengzhou on 13 September. Duan Junyi, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and vice chairmen Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Li Qingwei, [words indistinct] and Yang Shuyuan attended the meeting. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided. Comrade Duan Junyi spoke on the work situation since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the importance of convening the second session, the tasks of the session and measures for making the session a successful one. The meeting discussed and adopted the provincial revolutionary committee's work report to be delivered at the session and also approved the session's agenda.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN INAUGURAL MEETING OF SPORTS DELEGATION

HK310840 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] An inaugural meeting for establishing the Hunan provincial sports delegation to the Fourth National Sports Meet was held on the morning of 28 August in the provincial gymnasium. The Fourth National Sports Meet will be held from 15 to 30 September in Beijing. The 325-member provincial sports delegation includes 20 teams. "The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee has attached major importance to the delegation. Attending the inaugural meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, responsible persons of departments concerned and members of the All-China Sports Federation who are in Changsha.

"During the inaugural meeting of the delegation, Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, read out the names of the leading members of the delegation. The head of the delegation is provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Liu Yanan, while the deputy heads are (Zhang Delong), deputy director of the provincial office for culture and education and chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, and (Jin Wenkui), vice chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee. Comrade Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT RALLY FOR HEROES

HK310329 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] Commanders and fighters of Hunan Military District and PLA units stationed in Changsha, cadres from provincial and municipal organs, and Changsha militiamen and masses held a grand rally on 29 August to welcome the report group of heroes and models of Guangxi border defense units in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and listened to reports delivered by the heroes. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District, PLA units stationed in Changsha, the provincial CPPCC, Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Changsha Garrison attended the rally. (Sun Jianwen), director of the Political Department of Hunan Military District, presided and Liu Shihong, commissar of the military district, made a welcoming speech.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conclusion of the rally. After praising the reports delivered by the heroes, he said: "The people of the province and the PLA units stationed in the province must do well

in learning from these heroic collectives and individuals. We must whip up a new upsurge of learning from the heroes of the self-defense counterattack in our factories, villages, organs, schools, all sectors and trades, in the PLA as well as among the militia, and do all our work still better."

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: "The present situation in our province is very good. We must organize the cadres and masses to further study the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, resolutely carry out the principles laid down by the 3d plenary session on emancipating our minds, getting our brains working, seeking truth from facts, uniting to look ahead, continue to launch the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and do well in making up for this missed lesson. We must truly merge everyone's thinking and action into the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, unite to look ahead and exert every effort to promote the four modernizations. We must concentrate our energy on grasping the national economy, vigorously grasp the implementation of the eight-character principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, do everything possible to promote industrial and agricultural production this year, strive to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans, fight well the first campaign in readjusting the national economy and do all our work still better."

Mao Zhiyong said in conclusion: "We must with one mind closely unite under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, work hard to promote the four modernizations and boldly advance under the guidance of the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC."

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS ON CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK030424 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Sep 79 HK

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 September, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech on making up for the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth, further correcting the ideological line and insuring the implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC. The speech was delivered at the provincial conference of heads of propaganda departments of prefectural and municipal CCP committees. Responsible comrades of the various provincial organs, prefectural and municipal CCP committees attending the provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy also listened to the speech.

Mao Zhiyong stressed in his speech the importance and necessity of making up for the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth. He said: The third plenary session adopted the wise policy decision to shift the focus of party work to socialist modernization, laid down the principle of emancipating minds, getting brains working, seeking truth from facts, uniting to look ahead, and fully affirmed the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng not only put forward to us an entire political line for developing socialist modernization amid stability and unity, but also revived and upheld the dialectical materialist ideological line initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and linking theory with reality.

Guided by the spirit of the third plenary session, the party organizations at all levels and the party members and masses in Hunan have resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies decided on by the party Central Committee. The situation in the province is excellent and is getting better and better. Everyone is realizing ever more profoundly through practice that the important policy decisions taken by the third plenary session and the principles and policies it decided on are completely correct. At the same time, we have profoundly come to the conclusion that to implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee for the new period, it is essential to have a correct ideological line.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: The ideological line and the political line are intimately connected. A correct ideological line is the prerequisite for deciding on a correct political line, and it is also the guarantee for carrying it out. Unless the ideological line is put right, it is not possible to profoundly understand and spontaneously implement the party's political line. The party members, cadres and masses in Hunan have fervently acclaimed the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session and actively implemented them. However, there are also some comrades whose comprehension is not very good and who harbor certain misgivings. There are also some people who take an attitude of conflict with, and even opposition to, the spirit of the third plenary session.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong cited hosts of facts to show that at a major historical turning point, with every step that we take forward we will encounter a problem of emancipating minds and correcting the ideological line. He pointed out: Generally speaking, the thinking of the cadres and masses has been gradually enhanced since the third plenary session, and their understanding has been further heightened since the second session of the Fifth NPC. However, we must not overestimate this point. The current main problem remains the fact that minds have not been completely emancipated. To continue to emancipate minds and correct the ideological line, it is very important to launch an in-depth discussion on the criterion of truth.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Our ideological understanding of the importance of the discussion on the criterion of truth has gradually been enhanced. Before the third plenary session, the provincial CCP committee lacked sufficient understanding of the great practical and far-reaching historical significance of launching this discussion. Its thinking was not sharp and its response was slow. It did not do well in organizing everyone to launch the discussion. This not only affected the emancipation of our own minds, it also affected the emancipation of the minds of the leading cadres at all levels in the province. Our understanding was heightened as a result of the third plenary session. However, viewing the province as a whole, because the provincial CCP committee failed to grasp the discussion effectively enough it was not launched under sufficient leadership and with sufficient plans and organization. The practice of the past few months has proven that in units and departments where this discussion has been launched comparatively well, people's minds are relatively emancipated and work prospers. The discussion on the criterion of truth becomes ever more important and significant the more it is explored. We must launch in-depth education in the political and ideological line, seriously make up for the missed lesson, and further merge the understanding of the whole party into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC so as to work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed: The key to emancipating minds and correcting the ideological line lies in the leadership. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in making up for the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth.

Leading cadres held leading positions. What attitude they take toward this discussion and whether their ideological line is correct or not are issues related not only to the leading cadres themselves but, more importantly, to whether a department, an area or a unit can implement the party's line, principles and policies, and to whether this discussion can be extensively launched by the leadership in a planned way. Only if the leading cadres seriously make up for the missed lessons can they lead the cadres and masses to emancipate their minds and correct their ideological line.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: For the leaders to take the lead they must first solve problems of ideological understanding. At present there are a number of problems in ideological understanding which need further clarification:

1. Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth precisely means holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, and that practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is a basic principle of Marxism. To proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts and link theory with reality constitutes the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong expounded many times on this issue in various works, such as "On Practice" and "Where Does People's Correct Thinking Come From?" Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out the guiding role of theory for practice and also pointed out that theory comes from practice, must be tested by practice, and develops in the wake of the development of practice. Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth, exposing and criticizing the idealism and metaphysics of Lin Biao and the gang of four, reviving the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, restoring the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to its original state and merging our thinking into the party's line, principles and policies certainly do not amount to "cutting down the banner," but to defending the scientific system and truly holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.
2. Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth is precisely for the purpose of turning chaos into order and better unifying the ideological understanding of the cadres and masses. Due to the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, differing views exist among the cadres and masses on certain theoretical and actual problems. We are now launching the discussion on the criterion of truth, guiding everyone to follow the principle of linking theory with reality, to seriously study the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to sum up experiences in practice, to better act in accordance with the four basic principles and to persistently follow the truth and correct mistakes. In this way, we can unify everyone's thinking on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.
3. Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth is precisely for the purpose of spurring on all work and speeding up socialist modernization. To promote production, proceed from reality, understand and master the objective laws of production and construction, investigate new situations and solve new problems, we must act in accordance with the characteristics of our own areas and units and organize and arrange production in a rational way. At present, the most urgent issue is to resolutely implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. To implement this principle involves a problem of further smashing the spiritual shackles of Lin Biao and the gang of four, emancipating our minds and correcting our ideological line. If our minds are not emancipated, but instead always cling to the old frameworks, the eight-character principle cannot be implemented very well and production will be unable to rise.

4. Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth is not the business of any particular department; it is the task of the entire party. The propaganda departments of the party committees must, of course, actively help the party committees to lead this discussion well. However, since this discussion is an extremely profound education in Marxist ideological line and a major affair related to the overall situation, it simply will not do to rely on the propaganda departments to grasp it. The discussion cannot be grasped well that way. The party committees at all levels must put the discussion in an important place on their agenda. The secretaries must go into action and the entire party must be mobilized to grasp it well.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong also put forward a number of demands on how to make a success of the discussion on the criterion of truth and seriously make up for the missed lessons. He said: In launching the discussion on the criterion of truth throughout the province the party committees at all levels and the leading cadres of the party and government must first spend a certain amount of time conducting the discussion. The Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and the vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee will spend some time at the beginning of September in discussing this issue, together with the responsible persons of all fronts and the secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees. The party and cadre schools and study classes at all levels must make arrangements for this discussion by regarding it as a major content of political study. All professional departments and units and professional work conferences must study and discuss the issue in connection with their own actual work. The basic level units can adopt a variety of methods to launch propaganda education and study and discussion.

In the discussion it is necessary to seriously study well relevant Marxist-Leninist works and those of Chairman Mao, the documents of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Ye and Vice Chairman Deng delivered at the third plenary session and the communique of the third plenary session, and the government work report delivered by Comrade Hua (Guofeng) at the second session of the Fifth NPC. We must strive to master the basic principles of Marxism and truly heighten our ideological awareness. Only by grasping the theoretical weapons can we make a success of this discussion. In the discussion we must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and eradicate its pernicious influence. The discussion must be closely linked to reality and pursue practical results. We must concentrate on linking the discussion with the reality of accomplishing the four modernizations and also link it with clearly understanding the class situation and main contradictions in the current stage, with implementing party policies, with carrying out the eight-character principle, and with reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, so that this discussion will become a powerful motive force stimulating the advance of all work.

In short, by carrying out this discussion we must further emancipate our minds, correct our ideological line, and truly merge the thinking of the cadres and masses into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, so that everyone will work in concert with utmost efforts to accomplish the shift of work focus and speed up the four modernizations.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUMAN PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE MEETING

HK080631 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] A Hunan provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications convened by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees was held in Changsha from 27 August to 5 September. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on this topic and discussed how to liven up the economy and launch in-depth the movement to increase production and practice economy.

The conference basically formulated this year's plan for increasing production and practicing economy, made arrangements for organizing trial points in expanding the self-management rights of enterprises, looked into plans for building Daqing-type enterprises everywhere and schemes for tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and reforms in the next 2 years, and solved a number of actual problems in economic work.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the conclusion of the conference. Zhang Wenguang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report. Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a summation.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed in his speech: "The industry and communications front in Hunan must seriously make up for the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth. We must apply practice as the sole criterion for testing truth to weigh our economic work, sum up experiences and lessons, strive to liven up economic work, and fulfill and overfulfill this year's state plans."

The conference pointed out: "We must certainly not become arrogant and complacent in the face of the excellent situation. We must perceive the existing problems and difficulties and the arduousness of fulfilling this year's industrial production tasks. From now on, the leadership at all levels must grasp economic work and production in a sound way, exert their utmost efforts, genuinely shift their main energy to production and construction and to increasing production and practicing economy. We must learn how to use economic methods to manage the economy, resolutely reform those parts of the production relations and the superstructure which hinder the four modernizations, and speed up the pace of production and construction."

The conference pointed out: "We must resolutely implement the eight-character principle and make big efforts to liven up the economy. First, we must do well at readjusting the proportions, resolutely promote agriculture, step up output of products in short supply, and strengthen the weak links. We must continue to do well in producing products for supporting agriculture and strive to increase output of chemical fertilizer, farm drugs, apparatus for applying farm drugs, farm machinery parts, and medium and small machines and implements. It is necessary to readjust the ratio between light and heavy industries and insure a relatively rapid development of the light and textile industries. Within heavy industry we must resolve to promote electric power and coal.

"Second, we must vigorously develop enterprises under collective ownership. Politically, we must treat equally, without discrimination, the cadres and workers of urban enterprises under collective ownership and state-owned enterprises. We must break the convention that the wages, welfare, labor protection, bonuses and so on of workers of collective ownership enterprises should be lower than those of enterprises owned by the people, and the convention that the state must not invest in collective ownership enterprises. Collective enterprises which are managed well and whose incomes are high are allowed to bring the wages and collective welfare of their workers up to or higher than those of state-owned enterprises in the same trade and type of work, after paying their taxes and drawing off their public funds.

"Third, it is necessary to expand the self-management rights of enterprises and bring into full play the initiative and activism of the enterprises. Expanding the self-management rights of the enterprises is an important measure for restructuring the existing economic management system and for livening up the economy. The provincial CCP committee has decided to conduct trial-point work in 63 enterprises so as to gain experiences and gradually popularize them.

"Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the cardinal links of circulation and promote good relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade. Economic work is an entity. Industrial production is very closely linked to the commerce, foreign trade, material supply, finance and trade, banking and other departments. They must support each other, closely work together and develop in harmony. At the same time, it is necessary to liven up material supply work."

The conference called on the industry and communications front cadres and workers to further launch the movement to increase production and practice economy, strive to make production in the second half of the year exceed that of the first half and insure the fulfillment of this year's plans for increasing production and practicing economy. It is also necessary to do well in launching the activities of "quality month."

HUMAN PLA RUNS STUDY COURSE ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK051151 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Text] Liu Shihong, secretary of the party committee of the Hunan Provincial Military District and political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at the study course for the basic level political work cadres held recently by the political department of the provincial military district. The study course discussed how the PLA units of the provincial military district should deepen discussions on the issue of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and how they should strengthen the building of the PLA units and militia. He demanded that the party committees at all levels of the PLA units of the provincial military district regard the making up of lessons on the criterion of truth as a main task for carrying out political education in the second half of the year and grasp it as a fundamental task in ideological and theoretical building. Not only must the party committees and organs above the regiment level deepen the discussions, but these discussions should also be popularized at the basic levels to enhance the commanders' and fighters' spontaneity to implement the spirit of the third plenary session and promote the building of the PLA units and militia.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Shihong analyzed the situation of the PLA units of the provincial military district in conducting discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth since last year. He said: In the previous stage the commanders and fighters of the PLA units of the provincial military district enthusiastically participated in these studies and discussions and scored relatively good results. However, these discussions have not been carried out popularly and deeply enough. Deepening studies and discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth, correcting the ideological line and unifying the ideology of the PLA units by applying the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC are urgent political tasks. Comrade Liu Shihong said: We must promote studies and discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth and persist in the dialectical-materialist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and linking theories to the reality. In so doing, we will be able to restore the original features of the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and protect the original esteemed position of Comrade Mao Zedong in the history of the Chinese revolution and world revolution. Only this can be called a genuine way of upholding.

Comrade Liu Shihong pointed out: We should deepen the discussion on the issue of the criterion of truth in close connection with the state of mind of the cadres and fighters and with the real work situation in our own units.

We must also pay attention to studying the new situation and solve the new problems arising after the shift of the work focus by applying the basic view and method of regarding practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and further implement these discussions to strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units and militia building.

Comrade Lin Shihong demanded that the party committees at all levels of the PLA units of the provincial military district seriously strengthen leadership over and properly and tightly grasp these discussions. The leading cadres at all levels must stand on the frontline of the emancipation of the mind, take the lead to make up lessons on discussing the criterion of truth, enthusiastically lead the cadres and fighters to resolutely implement the principles decided by the third plenary session on emancipating our minds, getting ourselves mobilized, seeking truth from facts, uniting ourselves and looking ahead and strive to speed up the modernization of the PLA units.

HUMAN STATION STRESSES EMANCIPATION OF THE MIND

HK071039 Changsha Human Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Radio commentary: "Political Workers Should Take the Lead in Emancipating Their Minds"]

[Summary] "With the shift of the work focus of the entire party, political workers should take the lead in emancipating their minds and catching up with the new situation. This is a very important issue put forward at the ideological and political work forums at some factories, mines and enterprises on the industry and communications front in the province.

"Political work is the party's work. The fundamental task of political work is to correctly publicize and implement the party's guiding principles, line and policies and we must turn this task into the voluntary actions of the masses. The line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC have been put forward in accordance with the situation and tasks of the new historical period. Our political workers should deeply understand the changed situation and tasks, do a good job in carrying out publicity among the masses and organize the masses and strive for implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. The political workers are the backbone forces in carrying out ideological and political work of the party among the masses. If we want the masses to emancipate their minds we must first emancipate our own minds. This has a very important bearing on integrating the thinking of the cadres and masses with the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC.

"During the socialist revolution and construction our political workers have done a great deal of work and achieved great success. However, Lin Biao and the gang of four seriously interfered with their work." "Only by emancipating ourselves from all the forbidden areas set up by Lin Biao and the gang of four and thoroughly eradicating the pernicious influence of their ultraleftist line can we revive and carry forward the fine tradition of our party's ideological and political work and bring the power of ideological and political work of the new period to play.

"If the political workers want to genuinely emancipate their minds they must take the lead in properly conducting discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and seriously make up lessons on this subject."

"They must take the lead to properly study the basic theories of Marxism and completely and accurately grasp the ideological system of Mao Zedong Thought. While we are studying the basic theories we must also study culture, science, business and other skills. Only by doing so can we carry out ideological and political work in connection with economic work in an even better way, and only then can we become both Red and expert." Under the socialist system the relationship between politics and economics is one of dialectical unity, and the commanding role of politics in economics is also indubitable. "People who think we can slacken or weaken ideological and political work since the work focus of the party was shifted are completely wrong. Our political workers must have a high sense of honor and responsibility and we must bring into play the strong power of political work in achieving the shift of the work focus of the entire party and make contributions to speeding up the four modernizations."

WUHAN HOLDS MEETING TO DISCUSS CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK060820 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee held a discussion meeting from 27 August to 2 September on the issue of the criterion of truth. The participants at the meeting included Standing Committee members from the municipal CCP committee, vice chairman from the municipal revolutionary committee and chief leading cadres from all districts and bureaus. Comrade Li Renzhi, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, presided over this discussion meeting.

"The chief purposes of this meeting are, through discussing the issue of the criterion of truth, to mobilize leading cadres at all levels to continue correcting their ideological line, emancipating their minds, heightening their spirits, implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement in a still better way and speeding up the pace of the four modernizations.

"After reviewing their state of mind since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the participants at the meeting realized that carrying out the shift of the entire party's work focus put forward by the third plenary session is a great strategic change to shift the work focus to socialist modernization. Most of the comrades have supported this change." However, there are also some comrades who have not properly understood the spirit of the third plenary session. They are not good at discovering the new situation and studying the new problems and they do not handle problems in a truth-seeking way. Instead, they try to find and follow examples from the past. Obviously, "this state of mind and method of thinking does not suit the current situation. Hence, we can see that correcting the ideological line of the leading cadres is the key link." Through carrying out this discussion we must carry out general education in the Marxist theory of knowledge among all the masses and cadres and make up lessons on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and help the masses and cadres to voluntarily implement the party's political and organizational line.

"During the discussions, in connection with their own state of mind and the practical work of their own departments, the comrades enumerated many examples to vividly demonstrate that only by emancipating our minds and correcting our ideological line can we effectively push forward the development of production and all the other tasks. The comrades from the No 2 light industry bureau said: The fact that the No 2 light industrial system can achieve a great increase in production in the first half of the year is the result of people emancipating their minds and doing things according to the objective law of economics.

At the end of last year some 10 million yuan of products were accumulated in the Wuhan municipal No 2 light industry system and at the beginning of this year, the commercial departments reduced their purchases. According to the old methods, when the commercial departments reduced their purchases, the industrial departments would have to reduce their production plans. However, the comrades from the No 2 light industry system have emancipated their minds and done away with the old methods in which the industrial departments disregarded marketing. The industrial departments have themselves marketed those products which were not purchased by the commercial departments." In accordance with the characteristics of the handicraft industries they have revived and expanded retail business. In addition, they have enthusiastically promoted the sale of the goods outside the province, energetically held exhibitions for display and sales and facilitated the free flow of goods. In this way the sales of products have been promoted and the past situation of overstocking has been changed, resulting in a great increase in production during the first half of the year.

"All departments have emancipated their minds this year and enthusiastically helped to sustain the development of the collective economy. By the end of June, the number of cooperative enterprises under collective ownership has risen from 17 percent to nearly 30 percent of state-owned enterprises." Forty-two markets selling agricultural sideline products have been opened throughout the municipality this year.

"Practice has proven: In the current situation in which our state's productivity is still relatively low, reviving and developing enterprises under collective ownership and reviving some of the individual economies are absolutely necessary. The correct political and ideological line must also be guaranteed by a correct organizational line.

"The meeting held: We must select and appoint those people who resolutely support the party's policies line to insure the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Regarding the issue of the organizational line, we cannot only lay stress on the individual's background and we can certainly not hold that being a little more left is better than a little more right. In the new historical period we should look at whether or not the cadres have genuinely supported the political and ideological line of the third plenary session as the chief criterion in selecting them. The most urgent issue regarding the organizational line is to train and select successors. We must persist in the line of appointing people on merit, implement the criterion of possessing both ability and political integrity and pay close attention to selecting successors. We should mainly select people according to these three criteria: 1) They must support and implement the ideological and political line of the third plenary session; 2) They must persist in party spirit and not pursue factionalism; and 3) They must have good health and be able to work for 8 hours a day." "The old cadres should pass on their experiences to the successors so that the fine tradition and work style of the party can be passed on and enhanced generation after generation."

"Comrade Li Renshi spoke at the discussion meeting. He said: The key to whether or not we can carry out deep and widespread discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth throughout the municipality lies in leadership. The leaders at all levels must again study the documents of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, enthusiastically participate and properly lead the discussions on the issue of the criterion of truth, continue to enhance people's awareness to implement the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee and make contributions to the four modernizations."

WANG ZHEN, FANG YI SPEAK TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, TEACHERS

OWO71952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Sep 79 ON

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen today urged Beijing's universities and schools to "set a good example to young people throughout the whole country." He was addressing a meeting of 3600 university students and teachers of Beijing held here this afternoon to commend pace-setting students and classes at the Great Hall of the People. He called on them to "do away with ultra-leftist notions".

Vice-Premier Fang Yi who also spoke at the meeting said students should "study hard for China's modernisation". He added: "Youth is the time to develop one's talents. Our horses rest on you".

Commended were 265 students and 43 classes. There are 53,000 students in Beijing's universities and colleges.

Speaking on behalf of the students was You Wenquan, second year student at the Iron and Steel Engineering Institute. He had been steel worker in the capital iron and steel complex for ten years and was commended an advanced worker at the national metallurgical conference in August, 1977. He was elected monitor and his class has become an advanced collective in Beijing.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS BEIJING PLANNING OFFICIAL

OWO70852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 7 Sep 79 ON

["Beijing, 1949-1978"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--The giant strides taken by Beijing, the capital city of China in the 30 years since it was liberated, are reflected in statistics released today by Xu Zhan, director of the municipal planning commission, in an interview with XINHUA. Xu Zhan said Beijing expected to make even faster progress in the country's current drive for modernisation.

Beijing today has a population of 8.49 million (3.95 million in the urban district) occupying 16,800 square kilometres of land. The city had 2 million people on liberation in 1949.

Total industrial output value in 1978 was 35 times the 1952 figure or 173 times the 1949 figure. Steel output reached 1.9 million tons in 1978, as against 2,000 tons in 1952 and 437 tons in 1949. Electricity output reached 8,910 million kWh in 1978, as against 280 million kWh in 1952 and 150 million kWh in 1949. Six thousand machine tools were produced in 1978, as against 200 in 1952. Cotton cloth production was 254 million metres in 1978, as against 32 million metres in 1952 and 13 million metres in 1949.

In agriculture, total output value in 1978 was 4.3 times the 1952 figure or 7.4 times the 1949 figure. With the suburbs being developed as suppliers of poultry and vegetables for the capital, farmers on the outskirts in 1978 provided the city with 1,200 million kilogrammes of vegetables, nearly a kilogramme a day for each city inhabitant.

Floor space of new buildings put up in the past three decades amount to 3.5 times the total buildings in Beijing in 1949.

This includes about 27 million square metres of residential housing. In 1978, the city built 1.9 million square metres of residential quarters, and more are scheduled for completion this year.

The 49 tramcars and 5 buses of 1949 have jumped to 404 trolley buses and 2,223 buses in 1978. Bus services now run to all rural communes, including those in remote mountainous suburbs. Beijing's first subway, 24 kilometres long, was built in 1969 and new lines are now being added. The capital's international airport is now being expanded. When completed, Beijing will be able to accept planes up to 500 tons in weight.

Commerce, education and medical service have also developed considerably. Total volume of retail sales rose by 15.7 times, from 280 million yuan in 1949 to 4,400 million yuan in 1978. There are 64,000 students studying in Beijing's 35 universities and colleges and 36 of their branches in 1978 as against 17,000 students in 17 colleges in 1948. The number of hospitals went up to 389 with 29,000 beds in 1978, from 27 hospitals with 2,900 beds in 1948. The number of medical workers has increased 41 times. Meanwhile a health network has been set up in the rural areas, organised around county hospitals, which assist commune and brigade clinics.

BEIJING UNDERGROUND AIR RAID SHELTERS USED AS BUSINESSES

OW100207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 9 Sep 79 OM

[Text] Beijing, 9 September--Some factories and stores in Beijing Municipality are using underground air raid shelters as workshops, warehouses, department stores, restaurants or hotels. On Balizhuang Street in Haidian District, there is a 104-bed underground hotel with 3 natural ventilating ducts as well as some mechanized ventilation. Thus the air is fresh and it is very quiet. The hotel is also near a bus terminal and hotel guests feel very comfortable staying there.

The wholesale department of the Chaoyang fruit store has a 4,000-square-meter underground warehouse consisting of two big halls, that can store more than 4 million jin of fruits. Because the warehouse is very humid and warm in winter, it is a good place for fruit storage. Through two specially built driveways, trucks can be driven to a platform at the door of the warehouse where workers use fork lifts to unload or load fruits.

Business in the Xisi underground snack bar on the busy Wangfujing Street is as good as that in snack bars above ground. The underground snack bar is clean and brightly lit. Although it is at the height of summer, the temperature is still very comfortable there.

Land, housing and building materials are now in great demand in Beijing Municipality where commercial service centers are few in number. Departments concerned hold that making use of existing underground people's defense fortifications is conducive to solving such problems. Some of the fortifications can be used only after some repairs are made. But in terms of land, money, manpower, time and building materials it will be more economical than constructing new buildings.

NATIONAL NEW LONG MARCH TORCH ARRIVES IN HEBEI

SK100141 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] Yesterday the national "new Long March" torch relay came from Shanxi Province and entered (Xiazi) commune in Pingshan County of our province.

At 1130 the "new Long March" torch carried by the Shanxi team arrived at Xibaipol a sacred place of the revolution. A grand ceremony was held there for passing the torch from the Shanxi team to the Hebei team. Among those attending the ceremony were Yin Zhe, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee; (Yang Liying), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Yang Yude), deputy commander of the provincial military district; (Sun Haoming), deputy director of the office for the national "new Long March" torch relay; Bai Yulan, secretary of the provincial CYL committee; and (Xiao Dong) and (Tang Wenfang), vice chairmen of the provincial physical culture and sports commission. Also present were (Lu Zhengxi), secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CYL Committee; (Wang Liang), vice chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission; as well as responsible comrades from other departments concerned in Shanxi. Besides, the ceremony was attended by workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, students and other young people, and athletes of Shijiazhuang Prefecture and Pingshan County, numbering more than 1,000 in all.

At 1600 the torch team [words indistinct] set out for Shijiazhuang Municipality amid applause and sounds of gongs and drums.

NEI MONGGOL FIRST SECRETARY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK090721 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to CAINAO ZHANXIAN BAO [FINANCIAL AND TRADE FRONT], Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol regional party committee, and Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional party committee in charge of animal husbandry, recently answered questions raised by reporters of CAINAO ZHANXIAN BAO concerning the development of animal husbandry throughout the region.

While speaking of the excellent situation on the animal husbandry front in our region, Comrade Zhou Hui and Jie-er-ge-le pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, all circles, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, have vigorously set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder and have implemented various policies. Especially since the issuing of the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2 central documents on speeding up the development of agriculture, the Nei Monggol regional party and revolutionary committees have formulated and issued 10 rules and regulations for rural and pastoral areas, greatly boosting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of herdsmen for production and restoring and developing animal husbandry production by a relatively great margin. At present the people in pastoral areas are in high spirits, grass and livestock are growing well and the general situation is very good. So long as we guide our work along its course of development and do it well constantly and so long as there is no exceptional great natural disaster, we certainly will reach or surpass the highest record we have set in the past in regard to making contributions to the state.

Asked what are the key questions which need to be solved immediately in the course of developing animal husbandry in our region at high speed, Comrade Zhou Hui and Jie-er-ge-le said: Our most important task is to continuously emancipate our minds in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, to overcome ideological ossification and semiossification, to further criticize and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, to conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons and to vigorously publicize and implement a series of related principles and policies and correct measures of the party.

Under the guidance of the principles of taking animal husbandry as the key in combining agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions, finding a use for each and developing diversified economy to insure all-round development, pastoral areas should firmly take animal husbandry as their key in production.

Those communes and brigades in agricultural areas where local conditions are more suited to animal husbandry than to agricultural production should also strive gradually to take animal husbandry as their key in production. It is necessary to pay equal attention to animal husbandry and agriculture, carefully protect female breeding stock and strictly forbid the purchase, sale and slaughter of grown dams. Under the prerequisite of overall planning, it is imperative to pay more attention to the interests of the masses. While consolidating and developing the collective economy, it is necessary to allow herdsmen to keep a limited number of livestock for personal needs and to allow unemployed persons living in cities and towns to raise privately-owned milk cows.

It is necessary to help herdsmen become rich. Efforts should be made to implement the policy of "to each according to his work," to overcome the ideology of eating from the common pot, to carry out effective measures for the system of two fixed production quotas and one bonus in every work team and among persons in charge of livestock and to closely combine the success and failure of the collective management with the immediate personal interests of commune members. It is necessary to stabilize policies to win the confidence of the people.

On the basis of implementing policies vigorously, it is necessary to gradually strengthen work in the following aspects:

1. Make great efforts to build grassland. This is one of the important types of capital construction in pastoral areas and is a foundation for reversing the passive situation of raising livestock at the mercy of nature and quickly developing animal husbandry. When the four banes ran amuck, some persons publicized such fallacies as herdsmen do not eat undeserved grain and, because we did not understand enough about building grassland and failed to carry out our work successfully, many localities reclaimed wasteland and [words indistinct]. This plus wind erosion have seriously undermined the natural vegetation of the grassland and broken the balance of production. Now we must start surveying the grassland and work out an overall comprehensive plan. We should revise and supplement the rules and regulations in force governing the grassland of Nei Monggol region, effectively stop reclaiming wasteland and other erroneous deeds that sabotage the grassland, and turn cultivated fields into pastures in a planned manner.

2. Work vigorously at building sheds and pens for livestock. This is an important measure to insure steady development, fine quality and high yield of animal husbandry. Only when we provide sheds and pens for part of the livestock, such as dams of fine strains, milk cows and beef cattle rather than grazing cattle, can we enhance the ability of livestock to resist natural disasters and insure high and stable yield of animal husbandry. At the same time, under the current conditions, moving about in search of pasture is still of great significance for fattening up livestock and lightening the burden on grassland. Therefore, we should pay attention to the nomadic way of breeding and the function of yurts [words indistinct].

3. Quicken the pace in improving the strains of livestock and raise the level of livestock. It is necessary to pay equal attention to quality and numbers of the livestock, while stressing the quality.

4. Strengthen the scientific research vigorously, implement the policies on cadres conscientiously and bring the role of scientific and technical researchers into full play. It is imperative to learn from foreign advanced experiences, to mechanize animal husbandry gradually, to improve strains of livestock and to adopt a scientific style of breeding management. It is necessary to insure that the output of animal by-products is high, their quality is good, their cost of production is low, their circulation is fast and their contributions are great.

KONG FEI, BU HE AWARD MEDALS TO HOHHOT MARATHON CONTESTANTS

SK061212 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Tianming) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO's reporter (Sun Dayue), the marathon contest of the Fourth National Sports Meet was held in Hohhot Municipality on the morning of 2 September. Athletes from Yunnan Province (Xu Liang) and (Huang Zewen) won first and second place respectively.

Following the conclusion of the contest Wang Duo, member of the Organization Committee of the Fourth National Sports Meet and permanent secretary of the regional party committee; Kong Fei, chairman of the Organization Committee of the marathon contest of the Fourth National Sports Meet and secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and Bu He, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and first secretary of the Hohhot Municipal party committee, awarded medals to athletes winning the first three places in this contest and shook hands with each of them extending congratulations.

TIANJIN FIRST SECRETARY MEETS SPORTS GROUP

SK090616 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to Tianjin RIBAO report, the Tianjin municipal sports delegation to the Fourth National Sports Meet will soon leave Tianjin for Beijing. On the morning of 6 September, leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Chen Weida, (Liu Gang), Zhang Fuheng and Bai Hua, visited athletes, coaches and all working personnel of the delegation where they were staying. The Fourth National Sports Meet, which will be held in Beijing on 15 September, will be a (?great test) for the sports contingents in China and will help raise the sports standard of our country. The Tianjin municipal sports delegation was formed on 16 July. During the past month all athletes have been training hard. All of them have decided to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with actual deeds. During the visit Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, encouraged all athletes not to disappoint the ardent aspiration of the (?7 million) people in Tianjin. He encouraged them to emancipate their minds, [words indistinct], to create new records and to make remarkable achievements at the national sports meet.

TIANJIN RIBAO ON APPOINTMENT OF FIRST POLITICAL COMMISSARS

SK050149 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to Tianjin RIBAO report, the Beijing PLA units' party committee recently issued an order to appoint the secretaries of the various district and county CCP committees throughout Tianjin to be concurrently the first political commissars of the people's armed forces departments in their own locality.

This is an important measure to restore and advance the fine tradition that the party should command the armed forces, as well as to strengthen the building of the militia.

Tianjin Garrison held a conference on 1 September with the participation of party secretaries and directors and political commissars of the people's armed forces departments of the various districts and counties across the municipality. Present at the conference were responsible comrades from the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and Tianjin Garrison.

At the conference a responsible comrade of Tianjin Garrison announced the order issued by the Beijing PLA units in regard to appointing secretaries of various district and county CCP committees to be concurrently the first political commissars of the people's armed forces departments in their own localities. Most participating secretaries of the various district and county CCP committees were army men during the war years. Therefore, the tradition and system of our party and army remains fresh in their memory. On that day they again wore a new military uniform and, brimming with energy, took the occasion to recall the glorious tradition that the party should command the armed forces. In his speech a responsible comrade of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee pointed out: The order to appoint secretaries of various district and county CCP committees concurrently to be the first political commissar of the people's armed forces departments of their own localities represents an important measure to strengthen, under the new situation, the militia building in our municipality. While carrying out the four modernizations we should by no means forget the mission to safeguard the four modernizations. He called on the secretaries of the various district and county CCP committees to assume the responsibility of the first political commissar in the people's armed forces departments of their own localities and to place militia work on the agenda of district and county CCP committee so as to build well the militia force and conduct well the work for war preparedness in our municipality.

In his speech a responsible comrade of the Tianjin Garrison urged comrades of the various district and county CCP committees to adhere to the dual leadership of local party committee and military department, to give the full role of the military departments to local party committees, to be active good staff officers of the local party committees, and to advance practical proposals for militia work in a timely manner on the basis of the central task in achieving the four modernizations so as to raise the militia building of our municipality to a new level.

BRIEFS

HEBEI GRAIN HARVEST--A bumper harvest of summer grain has been reported from Hebei Province. Total output from the 43.5 million mu of summer-ripening grain crops nearly equals the level of 1978, which was also a rich harvest year. In terms of per-mu yield, this year's harvest is even better than that of last year. In Baoding, Cangzhou, Hengshui and Xingtai prefectures, both total and per-mu yield exceed the highest level on record. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SUMMER GRAIN--By 22 August Tu-mu-te-you Banner in Nei Monggol had delivered 3.9 million jin of wheat, overfulfilling this year's summer grain procurement quota by 400,000 jin. The broad masses of this banner are now busy selling their surplus wheat to the state. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CADRES, PARTY MEMBERS TO UNDERGO TRAINING

OW062044 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee recently decided that in a year all party members and cadres of the province will undergo, on a rotational basis, general training so that their thinking will be unified and their understanding enhanced on the basis of the resolutions of the third session of the party Central Committee and the Fifth NPC, and so that they will strive with one mind to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations.

The decision states that in view of the practical conditions in Heilongjiang, great attention should be given to the following points in training party members and cadres by rotation:

1. Conduct education on the present situation to further arouse the socialist enthusiasm of all party members and cadres and to strive for the successful realization of the four modernizations;
2. Conduct education on the ideological line and effectively hold the make-up discussions concerning the criterion for truth so that all muddled ideas will be cleared up and the dialectical-materialist ideological line will be better followed;
3. Conduct education on the class situation and the present principal contradiction in our country;
4. Conduct education on the party's central task;
5. Conduct education on socialism, democracy and the legal system;
6. Conduct basic education on the party and normal party life.

The decision states that this training is a Marxist study of the party's ideological and political line and traditional work style.

The decision states that in training party members and cadres, it is necessary to conduct education by positive example and keep to the principle of integrating theory with practice--but not everyone should have to make self-criticism.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR CONTINUING MIND EMANCIPATION

OW082214 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 8 September contributing commentator's article: "Eliminate Ideological Obstacles, Continue To Emancipate Minds"]

[Excerpts] Although the great majority of party comrades take a firm, clear-cut stand and resolutely support the line, principles and policies of the party at the present stage as set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, there are still a number of comrades who take a skeptical attitude.

One of the main reasons why these comrades--excluding a minority who have ulterior motives--have a wrong understanding is that they are not correct in their ideology and political line, they do not understand or admit that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, and they fail to emancipate themselves from the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In analyzing obstacles to the emancipation of minds, the article points out that one of the obstacles is looking at issues with an ultraleft theoretical viewpoint.

The article also points out that there is an emotional issue among the ideological obstacles to the emancipation of minds. Some comrades feel that it is not proper for us to point out the shortcomings and mistakes in our leadership in correcting mistakes in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

We must fully admit that the broad masses of party members, cadres and people cherish profound proletarian feelings toward the glorious, great and correct party as well as toward our esteemed leader. Their love and faith in our party and our leader is most valuable. However, love does not mean shielding shortcomings, and faith does not mean superstition.

People's emotions--their feelings of love and hatred--should not be used as the criteria for summing up historical experiences, distinguishing right from wrong in theory, and separating successful experiences from failures. We should not substitute emotions for a scientific attitude, or superstition for objective truth.

The article emphatically points out: The most fundamental issue in eliminating ideological obstacles and continuing with the emancipation of minds is to distinguish "truly holding high the banner" from "falsely holding high the banner." Those who adhere to the viewpoint of the two "whatevers" condemn individuals who adhere to the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth as "chopping down the banner," and slander those who advocate eliminating superstition as liberalization of the bourgeoisie. In fact, what they truly adhere to is the ideological system and political line advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In conclusion, the HEILONGJIANG RIBAO'S contributing commentator's article points out: The key to overcoming ideological obstacles and continuing with the emancipation of minds lies in the efforts of leading comrades at all levels in taking the lead. Leading cadres at all levels must first eliminate ideological obstacles, continue with the emancipation of minds, and fully understand the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Only in this manner can they lead the masses in breaking through "forbidden zones," eliminating superstitions, studying new conditions, solving new problems and resolutely take the road of emancipating minds.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS TELEPHONE MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW070608 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone meeting on family planning on 3 September. (Wang Zhongming), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee presided. (Yu Ruili), vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Family Planning Committee, read out the provisional regulations on family planning in Heilongjiang.

Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The provincial revolutionary committee has [word indistinct] that the provisional regulations on family planning in Heilongjiang will take effect 10 September 1979. Government departments at all levels, mass organizations, army units, people's communes and enterprise units should perform their obligations of publicizing and doing family planning work well.

Comrade Li Jianbai said: The natural population growth rate in six municipalities and counties in Heilongjiang has steadily risen this year. The natural population growth rate in four of the province's prefectures is still over 12 per thousand. In some places no progress has been made in family planning. Even today, a number of cadres have only a vague idea of family planning work.

Comrade Li Jianbai emphatically pointed out: From now on, the principles of family planning work are delaying marriage and rearing fewer children. A married couple should give birth to only one child. Party and revolutionary committees at all levels must pay close attention to this work, strengthen leadership, and include family planning on their meeting agendas. Party committees at and above the county level must meet to discuss the subject at least four times a year, firmly grasping family planning each time. Party committees below the county level must grasp family planning on a long-term basis. All departments must coordinate closely. Trade unions, women's federations, CYL organs, civil organs, public health organs and grain and other departments should grasp family planning as a political task. They should make concerted efforts to push family planning forward under the leadership of party committees and strive hard to reduce our province's natural population growth rate to around 5 per thousand by 1985 and to zero population growth by 2000.

Family Planning Regulations, Circular

OW070610 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee promulgated the Heilongjiang provincial provisional regulations on family planning on 28 August and issued a circular calling for following the regulations as of 10 September. The regulations include 30 specific stipulations on late marriage, family planning and the management of funds for family planning. According to these stipulations, it is necessary to advocate late marriage: In rural areas, women over 23 and men over 25 are marriageable; in urban areas, women over 24 and men over 26 are marriageable. [passage omitted]

The 30 stipulations also urge each married couple to have only one child. Volunteers are given "only child certificates." At the end of each year, volunteers who are workers or staff members of units of ownership by the whole people or units of the collective ownership will receive a child-raising bonus of 30 to 40 yuan each. Each volunteer who is a member of a rural commune will be awarded 300 to 400 workpoints. The bonus, however, will be suspended when the child reaches 14.

The 30 stipulations give preferential treatment to the "only child" in terms of state employment, school admissions and in recruitment of new factory workers among rural commune members. Preferential treatment is also given to the "only child" and the family adopting late marriage in the allocation of living quarters in urban areas or in building housing projects in rural areas.

JILIN SCHEDULES CYL CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER

SK090844 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 79 SK

[Text] The Jilin provincial party committee recently decided to convene the 8th Jilin Provincial CYL Congress in late September. This congress is expected to hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, carry out the guidelines laid down at the 10th National CYL Congress--particularly the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC--in a thoroughgoing manner, sum up experiences of youth work gained in our province since the 7th provincial CYL congress, commend shock workers in the new Long March, draw up tasks for the future and mobilize youth throughout the province to struggle for the general task in the new period.

The convocation of the 8th Jilin Provincial CYL Congress is a major event in the political life of the CYL members as well as the vast number of youth throughout the province. CYL organizations at all levels should publicize the great significance of the convocation of this congress and mobilize youth throughout the province to plunge into the movement to increase production and economize, which is centered on good quality, high production, wide variety and low consumption in order to win the first battle for the four modernizations. Youth should also be mobilized to go all out in working as shock forces and contributing to the fulfillment or overfulfillment of this year's production plan and to the successful convocation of the 8th provincial CYL congress.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI STRESSES NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

SK100153 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Comrade Ren Zhongyi made the following remark this morning when meeting with the comrades who had come from the Sichuan provincial family planning office to pass on their valuable experience to our province: We should learn from and catch up with Sichuan and make every effort to reduce the population growth rate in our province.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: [Words indistinct] we should follow Sichuan's example and fulfill the target for family planning and for the reduction of our population growth rate as a requirement in learning from this advanced province. If we are able to meet the production quota but cannot do well in family planning, we cannot become an advanced unit. We should grasp family planning as earnestly as production work. This is because if we meet the production quota but fail to fulfill the family planning target, the result will be the same as a failure to meet our production quota.

Ren Zhongyi stressed that party committees at all levels should attach importance to family planning. The whole party should grasp it, and the No 1, 2 and 3 leaders of the province should attend to it. Moreover, comrades responsible for the work of various fronts should also stress family planning on their respective fronts while grasping the work in their own fields. In working for the four modernizations, we cannot make our work a real success if we do not implement family planning.

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In conclusion, Ren Zhongyi said that in addition to ideological and political work, economic measures should be instituted to facilitate the implementation of family planning. Those couples who decided to bear only one child should be commended. If a couple should have more children than stipulated, a fee should be collected from them. In the meantime, attention should be paid to the well-being of the households entitled to the five guarantees [meaning older people who are childless and infirm and who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] so that the aged can obtain proper care. Apart from this, it is also necessary to improve health care for women and children.

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON COLLECTIVELY OWNED ENTERPRISES

SK090808 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 79 SK

[Liaoning RIBAO 7 September commentary: "Effectively Raise the Position of Collectively Owned Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] The commentary says: Collectively owned enterprises are an important component of the socialist economy. There is no superiority or inferiority between the enterprises owned by the collective and those owned by the whole people. As a part of the working class, workers of collectively owned enterprises should be treated equally with those of enterprises owned by the whole people. This is a matter of course. However, collectively owned enterprises have not been treated equally with state enterprises for a long time.

The commentary points out: Marxism holds that the only criterion for judging whether a system of ownership is advanced or not is to see if it can promote the development of the productive forces. The reason we appeal to the public and argue for collectively owned enterprises is that they are an economic system that suits the development of productive forces and corresponds with the degree of the people's consciousness. In the meantime, they have become an important base for producing industrial articles for daily use, an important source for the state to accumulate funds and earn foreign currency and an important place to settle the unemployed. Collectively owned enterprises are playing a role which is increasingly important in accelerating the four modernizations. Therefore, it is unfair for such an important economic system to be treated improperly politically and economically in society.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TRADE UNIONS--The Heilongjiang Provincial Federation of Trade Unions recently held a meeting in Suihua County on trade union work in towns and counties. Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the meeting. (Wang Zheng), vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, made the concluding report. The meeting called on workers of all trades in towns and counties to turn out more products for agricultural use in order to modernize agriculture. It also called for conducting socialist education among workers and staff members, especially among young workers and staff members who have failed to distinguish between capitalism and socialism and who have failed to gain a correct understanding of the dialectical relationship between democracy and the rule of law, between freedom and discipline, between the individual and the state and between theory and practice. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CONTROLS LOCUSTS--The work of controlling locusts on the grasslands in Zhaoyuan, Zhaodong, Daqing, Anda and other places has been successfully completed. Since the beginning of summer, locusts have been found on more than 540,000 mu of grassland in these areas. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW]

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